Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 135 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 169 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE**

**SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.**

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th " .. | Nellore .. | 6,853 | To Marseilles only |
| 23rd " .. | Soudan* .. | 6,696 | |
| 30th " .. | Nankin .. | 6,853 | |
| 6th Sept. .. | Somali .. | 6,712 | |

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

| | FIRST SALOON. "A" | FIRST SALOON. "B" | SECOND SALOON. "C" | SECOND SALOON. "A" | NATIVE SERVANTS DECK. "B" |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **BOMBAY TO LONDON** | | | | | |
| Single .. | 816 | 756 | 696 | 576 | 516 250 |
| Return .. | 1,224 | 1,134 | 1,044 | 864 | 774 375 |
| **BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES** | | | | | |
| Single .. | 768 | 720 | 660 | 552 | 492 230 |
| Return .. | 1,152 | 1,080 | 990 | 828 | 738 345 |

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.**

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th August .. | D'Iwara .. | 5414 |

**SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.**

| Date About. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Aug. .. | Barjora .. | Karachi & P Gulf 1 p.m. |
| 21st " .. | Lhasa .. | Karcah Direct |
| 27th " .. | Karagola .. | E and S Africa: via Seychelles |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.**

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akita Maru | K. Tsunashima | 3792 | 14th Aug. | 17th Aug. |
| Gokai Maru No. 3 .. | J. Nakamura | 2763 | 14th Aug. | 26th Aug. |
| Tenshin Maru | T. Yoshisaki | 4172 | 17th Aug. | 28th Aug. |
| Kogi Maru .. | — | 2658 | 23rd Aug. | 3rd Sept. |
| Shinyo Maru .. | John Salter | 4734 | 1st Sept. | 11th Sept. |
| Yokomi Maru | G. Matsushita | 3356 | 8th Sept. | 19th Sept. |

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saigon Maru | K. Tsuji .. | 14th Aug. | 22nd Aug. | Japan. |
| Saigon Maru | S. Kondo .. | 18th August | 31st August | Japan. |
| Indus Maru | T. Watanabe .. | 25th August | 31st " | Japan. |
| Kasado Maru | N. Yanagi .. | 2nd Sept | 12th Sept. | Japan. |

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajmal Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Baz ar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—E. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- ..... $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Teingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Ylollo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohamma |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE,
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... 30,00,00
Surplus about ..... 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

### THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
**INDIA'S**
**Model Life Assurance Company.**

| FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment.*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

### CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

## INSURANCE.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

**AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SOKA POPLINS.**

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.

2 packages Soka Poplins No. 1500 bigger width.

**AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.**

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

**AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.**

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

**AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.**

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CASTOR OIL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., at Jail Road, Narsinghma (near Oomerkhadi Jail), out of Fort.

465 Barrels about 60 tons Castor Oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US!
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

**AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) SHARP, IN THE MORNING.**

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp, in the morning, at 65, Kelsch Street, opposite the Scottish High School, Club Road, Byculla, very valuable made-to-order household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, handsome sideboard, meat safe, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, glass door plate cupboard, spring - perambulator, writing tables, rich pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, iron cradle, almyrahs, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, folding arm easy chair, rocking chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bath-room furniture, cane furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. W. Brown, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

**AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).**

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, near the Aga Khan's Bungalow, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned Cottage piano by Collard and Campbell, Jost fan, pathephone machine with records, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, Royal English gent's bicycle, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of J. B. Etherington, Esq., of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
*Try and reap its Benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY-No. 4.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.
THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—
"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—
"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—
"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.

I can also cure this disease under guarantee.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
*Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 12 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom bay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for travelling dispensary. Apply with testimonials and terms to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALANPUR STATE. 4009

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER and an ACCOUNTANT for one hour daily any time. Apply Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, knowing correspondence, etc. Apply Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4034

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4031

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SURGEON for Rao Sanatorium (near Indore), for Tuberculosis. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Indore, (Central India). 4026

WANTED—ASSISTANT EDITOR for "Young India." Apply stating age educational and other qualifications with testimonials stating terms required, to the EDITOR "Young India," Laburnami Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. 4033

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, who can thoroughly investigate and report on the proposals of electrifying towns. Good prospects salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3808

REQUIRED A GEOLOGIST—1 Salary between 4 to 6 hundred according to qualifications. (2) Will be guided in all respects as regards leaves, Travelling Allowances and Security by State Rules. Apply to ARMY MINISTER in his Highness' Government Alwar before 1st September with testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered. 4026

WANTED—Two Retired EURASIAN BAND MASTERS, as Seargents, under a EUROPEAN BAND MASTER. Got to play, one, solo, Clarionet, another solo Carnet and both string instruments Also Bandsmen. Apply to THE DIRECTOR OF MUSIC to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of VIZIANAGARAM. 4007

WANTED—A GRADUATE of the Bombay University for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month for the post of Secretary to the University Employment Bureau Committee. Applications must be sent in to the Registrar before the 1st of September and should state qualifications especially as to any experience in organising work. FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar, Bombay. 3966

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, Graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons, will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to: THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Poona. 4029

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL. —WANTED Qualified NURSES for the above Hospital. Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3991

WANTED—Competent COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualification. Apply Dr. ABDUL KADAR, Mohammadi Mansion, Imamwada Road, Nall Bazar. 4001

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female, generally useful in office work. Apply Box No. 967 ,Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4019

WANTED—An energetic youth to work as CANVASSER for the Medical line Will have to be useful in office work. Apply Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4020

## FOR SALE.

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs. basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. baskets. V. P. free. THE HILL Co., Chamba Panjab. 3952

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3918

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I. (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3957

FOR SALE—A large quantity of ENGLISH CAST IRON MILL GUTTERS, 10 in. by 12in., in lengths of 5 to 6 feet and 1/8 in. thickness, most suitable for factories and similar constructions. Particulars from W. B. THAKUR & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 3832

WE get our duplicating sundries direct from England. We stock all sundries for the D. Gestetner's duplicator—stencil papers, pens, etc. Last mail has brought a fresh consignment. Let's know what you require. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

ECONOMY is a great revenue—on every purchase you make at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay you save a lot and get full value for your money. Fresh stocks of stationery of all descriptions just arrived. T

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Narseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

In pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY."

## TO BE LET;

TO SUB-LET—The GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow on Walkeshwar Road to Vegetarian Hindus only. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4025

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

| | Per inch. |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6-0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3-8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3-0 |
| Four insertion | Rs. 2-8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2-0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6-0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England, by Special Act of Parliament).

### NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st September, 1919, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Northern Express Trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3810

### TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3987

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have from to-day closed our betting department. Any one, having any claim, may settle the account at our head-office.

VITHALDAS & Co.,
(Head-Office) National Financing Bank Building.
Apollo Street. 4024

### FOR SALE.

ONE Steam Road Roller, weighing 10 tons. Aveling Porter make, at Municipal Workship. Apply to or see the undersigned.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE.
Municipal Commissioner and
Municipal Engineer, A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc.
Ahmedabad Municipality. 4028

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M's Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th March, 1920, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 5 p.m. of the 1st of September, 1919.
Further particulars, specifications and Forms will be supplied, on application.

H. HODGKINSON,
Commander R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.
Office of the P. S. S. Section,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 4006

### NOTICE

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter from 1st September, 1919, all the Hay Merchants will observe Sunday Holidays. Mahaluxmi Grass Yard, Grass Godowns, Grant Road, Grass Godowns and all the Hay Merchants Offices will be closed regularly every Sunday.
11th August, 1919.

V. P. BHILADWALLA,
Hon. Secretary. 3900

### THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1919, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 (twenty) per share, has been declared payable at the registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office, Indore, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on the 15th day of August, 1919.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1919. 4043

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR MATUNGA (NORTH) ESTATE.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.
The lands now offered lie between the Mahim Connection Chord on the North, the King's Circle on the South and the G. I. P. Railway on the West and are within a few minutes walk from the Matunga Station.
Applications will be received up to 5 p.m., (Standard Time) on the 29th August, 1919. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent. 3657

### BOMBAY IMPRROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.
The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.
Applications will be received up to 5 p.m (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent. 3469

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. SAIGON MARU having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th Aug, 1919.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the S. S. "LUZON MARU", which arrived here on the 14th instant from Genoa, having stranded off Jebel Zukur, Red Sea, on her way from Suez, General Average has been declared in order to compensate the losses thereby incurred, and consignees of her cargo are requested to deposit with this office 8 (eight) per cent. of the market value of their goods and furnish Average Bond and Valuation forms duly filled up, before taking delivery of the cargo.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Dated 18th August, 1919.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYAN AMRITRAO DESAI and VINAYAK AMRITRAO DESAI have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the schedule hereto to our client.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Santa Cruz, Mouje Dande Turf Pot, Tukdi Bandora, Tukdi Thana, in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette being a portion of the plot of land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Old Survey No. 258, Survey No. 353, Pot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 2420 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shapurji Framji Cola, on or towards the South by the property of Bai Laxmibai widow of Moreshwar Janardhan Pathare, on or towards the West by the public road and on or towards the North partly by the property of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare partly by the property of Anandrao H. Kothare and partly by the property of Atmaram N. Talpade.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.
PANDIA & CO.,
4032 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARICHAND MANCHHARAM has contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. NUZERALLI SHAMSUDDIN and DAMODAR HARGOVIND, executors of the Will of ABDUL KADAR MULLA EBRAHIMJI, deceased, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure, situate at Jugjiwan Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 169 square yards, or thereabouts together with the dwelling house standing thereon, all which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 1105, Collector's New No. 8278, Old Survey No. 2046, New Survey No. 711, and by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 5862 and Kika Street Nos. 127, 129 and 131 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kuverbai, widow of Purshotamdas Trikamdas and on or towards the South by the property of Hirachand Raghunath.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
4042 Purchasers' Attorneys.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHASROO KAVASHA MULLAFEROZE and SONABAI, widow of Berjorji Rustomji MULLAFEROZE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Teka Land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2 and New No. 14510, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 1/2091 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 833 (1), 833, (205) and 833 (6), Street Nos. 193, 193A, 193B, 193C, 193D, and 193E and containing by admeasurement 114064 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Harry Laxmon Thakore and others and partly by a Government Passage, on or towards the West partly by a public Government passage and partly by a passage belonging to Vasudeo Ramchandra, on or towards the South by Government public passage and beyond that by the property known as Mor Baugh and on or towards the North by Naigaum Cross Road.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4046

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

BE it known to the public that the firm of CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI and the firm of PITAMBER VITHALJI, which, were doing business at Mulji Jetha Market, in Piece-Goods, have been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 22nd day of June, 1919, and Narottam Jethabhai and Liladhar Lawji, who were partners in the said business have, as and from the said 22nd day of June, 1919, no interest in or concern with the said business of Chhaganlal Vithalji and Pitamber Vithalji. Our client Chhaganlal Vithalji has been carrying on and will carry on business in the name or names of Chhaganlal Vithalji and Pitamber Vithalji.
None shall deal with Narottam Jethabhai and Liladhar Lawji, either in the name of Chhaganlal Vithalji or Pitamber Vithalji.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
4038 Attorneys for Chhaganlal Vithalji.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

# IMPERIAL

The Premere Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S STIRRING SERIAL
**"The Lightning Raider."**

Featuring
**Pearl White**
SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN
A most instructive and educational film.
Pathe Color
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest and Best
THE DUTIFUL DUB.
Comic by Luke.
"Always a Good Show"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m
Extra show every Sunday 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Announcement Extra-ordinary
TO-NIGHT
Latest Pathe Topical
**Signing of the Peace**
at
VERSAILLES
as also Victory Scenes in London
**IMPERIAL**
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

# NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
To-night!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for the
JANMASHTAMI HOLIDAYS
**Phalke's**
GREAT INDIAN
MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA
**THE BIRTH**
OF
**SHREE KRISHNA**
(Seven Parts—7000 Feet)
A gorgeous, spectacular and dramatic production, telling the wonderful story of the birth of the beautiful Moon-God.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Don't miss this splendid opportunity.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THIS EVENING
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW
AT 5-15 (S.T.).
Slight Advance in Prices.
*NOTE:*
The Fourth Instatment of the "Mystery of the Double Cross" will be shown next week.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 4-30
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Victory Film
**SIGNING OF THE PEACE**
By Special Arrangement with Pathe's
Showing the Historic Scenes at
**VERSAILLES CEREMONY**
VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON.
A Powerful and Thrilling Six Parts Drama
**"HER HOUR"**
presented by
WILLIAM A. BRADY
(Director-General of World's Pictures.)
The film features
KITTY GORDON
(Most popular of Cinema Stars.)

# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
In these days of Industrial Unrest
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
is just the film to teach you things. For it is a description of
LIFE IN THE POTTERIES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
# GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment
Smith and Bella Jackson
ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES
will present
Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs
with
**MARIE**
Her new Songs and Oriental Dances
Supported by
A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Box .. .. .. | Rs. | 8 0 0 |
| Orchestra (first five rows) .. .. | „ | 3 0 0 |
| First class (rear Orchestra) .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| Balcony .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Second Class .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Third Class .. | „ | 0 4 0 |

TO-DAY I SHOW AT 6-45

# ACHES and PAINS

SOON VARNISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE
the most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.
**ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE**
relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief
Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Re. 2-10-0.
*POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.*
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 **"THE CINEMA STAR"**

Plans at Rose & Co. up to **6** p. m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the **Theatre** after **7** p. m.

**Last Week**

OF THE MOST POPULAR UNIVERSAL SERIAL

## LURE OF THE CIRCUS

featuring

The Hercules of the Screen

**EDDIE POLO**

**Episodes 16, 17 & 18**

TOGETHER WITH THE NEWEST

**Universal Screen Magazine**

and a Nestor Comedy at

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON).

*Note:*—This instalment of the Serial will not be shown on Monday and Tuesday as the popular Indian Production

**Birth of Shree Krishna**

is to be screened in its place.

**Three shows as usual at 7-0; 8-45; and 10-30.**

EXTRA SHOW DAILY AT 5-15.

INDIGESTION

IS THE

**One Root of good many Troubles**

HENCE

**To get rid of a good many Troubles**

YOU SHOULD

**Be Cured of your Indigestion**

BY THE DAILY USE OF OUR

## SULEMANI SALT

WHICH WILL

**insure your Health**

Against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Heart-burn, Colic, Nausea, Flatulence, Piles, Cholera, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, and a good many other diseases

**Its local application**

Will cure poisonous stings and will help your little babies in their dentition period. Price, per phial, Annas **12** only.

**NO ONE LIKES**

**to have grey-beard or white-head before a good old age.**

Those who are troubled by premature grey hairs, they should use our matchless

**HAIR DYE**

**which restores the grey hairs to their natural colour and beauty**

**ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY**

**and renders them charmingly soft and glossy.**

Its colour is very durable and never fades even by the most repeated washings

Price, per set, Rs. **2-8-0** only.

**NORMAL EYESIGHT**

IS

**THE GREATEST BLESSING**

**in the world and to preserve it to the oldest possible ages our**

## MAMIRE-KA-SURMA

IS

**The Greatest, the Safest and the Surest Remedy**

**and is rightly considered as**

**The Elixir to all Eye Troubles**

such as—; Helenlasity, Rheums, Redness, Incipient, Cataract, Conjective flow, Itching, &c., &c., and hence is always recommended by most respectful Europeans and Indians in every walk of life.

Price:—Black Surma Rs. **2.** White, Rs. **2-8-0** per tola, which will suffice for one year.

Pure Mamira Rs. **20** per Masha.

**MANAGER, AB-I-HAYAT PHARMACY, No. B.**

Sufi Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi Ab-i-Hayat Post Office,

PINDI BAHA-UD-DIN.

*TRY*

**G. & J. MACLACHLAN'S**

**(GLASGOW)**

## "IONA BLEND"

**SCOTCH WHISKY**

**Thoroughly matured and mellowed by age.**

**Largely used by Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.**

*SOLE AGENTS:*

**D. Cawasji & Co.**

**ARMY CONTRACTORS,**

**20, FORT STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.**


# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Both monsoon currents are fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west coast of the peninsula, north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, east of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Bassein one and a half, Kyaukpyu four, Bhamo two, Myitkyina a half, Tezpur three, Silchar two, Cherrapunji five, Narayanganj one, Barisal, Jessore, Purnea, Lucknow one and a half, Bareilly, Dharampore one, Delhi one and a half, Rawalpindi four, Ludhiana a quarter, Gulmarg a half, Cherrat three quarters, Parachinar, Bikaner a quarter, Jaipur one, Ajmer, Udaipur a half, Mount Abu three, Nowgong one and a half, Sutna, Saugor two, Jubbulpore, Pendra one, Seoni four, Pachmarhi, Chanda two, Sholapur, Raichur a half, Nizamabad, Bangalore three quarters, Mangalore two, Calicut, Kodaikanal one, Masulipatam and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—No important change.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.744 Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 80.6 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77.8 ,, |
| Dew Point | 76.8 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.883 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (0 whole sky cloudy 10) | 9.4 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.3 ,, |
| Minimum do. | 78.0 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW,W. |
| Movement of Wind | 147 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.46 Inches |
| Total fall during month | 3.84 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 51.77 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th. | 0.11 ,, |

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 18th OF AUG. 1919.

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do (17th) | 94 | 86.2 | 61 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Jask .. | 92.5 | 82.0 | 87 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat .. | 89.0 | 89.1 | 85 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Do. ( th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 100.6 | 84.8 | 72 | .. | 6.12 | +2.13 |
| Rawalpindi | 92.2 | 70.4 | 97 | 4.23 | 31.04 | +15.81 |
| Lahore .. | 96.2 | 77.3 | 88 | .. | 13.86 | +3.07 |
| Hissar .. | 90.4 | 75.6 | 77 | .. | 3.71 | —4.18 |
| Ambala .. | 82.8 | 76.8 | 91 | 0.18 | 17.90 | +1.91 |
| Delhi .. | 84.8 | 74.9 | 93 | 1.50 | 9.24 | —5.76 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 88.3 | 78.5 | 91 | 0.14 | 23.33 | +7.49 |
| Mainpuri .. | 89.4 | 76.1 | 88 | .. | 19.06 | +4.28 |
| Jhansi .. | 89.5 | 76.2 | 93 | 0.19 | 44.25 | +18.33 |
| Cawnpore .. | 91.2 | 80.1 | 89 | 0.12 | 24.45 | +4.82 |
| Allahabad .. | 92.5 | 80.8 | 85 | 0.03 | 22.23 | —0.32 |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 106.1 | 83.0 | 64 | .. | 0.20 | —1.81 |
| Karachi .. | 89.2 | 78.4 | 83 | .. | 3.75 | —3.51 |
| Ajmer .. | 82.2 | 75.9 | 91 | 0.64 | 9.65 | —3.01 |
| Jaipur .. | 86.1 | 75.0 | 89 | 1.15 | 15.16 | +0.86 |
| Kotah .. | 86.0 | 78.0 | 87 | 0.08 | 14.08 | —2.64 |
| Mount Abu .. | 70.6 | 65.6 | 97 | 2.52 | 50.21 | +10.29 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 88.4 | 76.7 | 77 | .. | 5.33 | —5.22 |
| Dwarka .. | 84.1 | 77.7 | 89 | 0.02 | 5.58 | —5.36 |
| Veraval .. | 81.8 | 77.5 | 91 | .. | 7.37 | —5.99 |
| Rajkot .. | 90.8 | 76.9 | 78 | 0.15 | 19.09 | +0.58 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 91.0 | 76.0 | 79 | .. | 8.64 | —6.19 |
| Surat .. | 88.8 | 78.7 | 79 | .. | 27.39 | —2.97 |
| Ahmedabad | 92.1 | 78.5 | 83 | .. | 17.96 | —4.40 |
| Deesa .. | 89.3 | 77.4 | 85 | 0.01 | 29.34 | +13.60 |
| Neemuch .. | 84.3 | 74.6 | 91 | 0.18 | 17.58 | +0.40 |
| Indore .. | 85.1 | 72.1 | 93 | 0.77 | 29.93 | +9.76 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 84.9 | 75.9 | 92 | 1.17 | 49.43 | +13.36 |
| Saugor .. | 84.8 | 78.4 | 95 | 2.41 | 39.34 | +10.21 |
| Hosangabad .. | 84.7 | 74.0 | 96 | 0.22 | 35.64 | +4.98 |
| Khandwa .. | 88.5 | 74.1 | 84 | 0.05 | 16.37 | —2.29 |
| Akola .. | 87.6 | 75.2 | 88 | 0.09 | 19.32 | +0.16 |
| Amraoti .. | 87.2 | 75.4 | 85 | .. | 13.26 | —6.21 |
| Nagpur .. | 88.1 | 75.8 | 86 | 0.37 | 37.11 | +7.52 |
| Chanda .. | 79.5 | 72.4 | 96 | 1.89 | 27.42 | —4.44 |
| Raipur .. | 87.3 | .. | 90 | 0.21 | 40.16 | +15.19 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 85.3 | 76.4 | 92 | 0.33 | 51.77 | —1.02 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 83.1 | 76.5 | 88 | 0.10 | 70.54 | —5.43 |
| Marmugoa .. | 31.2 | .. | 94 | 0.25 | 66.43 | —6.85 |
| Karwar .. | 82.5 | 75.5 | 95 | 0.11 | 83.21 | —7.28 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 90.4 | 72.5 | 75 | .. | 10.90 | —0.48 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 90.4 | 71.1 | 80 | .. | 9.08 | —1.31 |
| Poona .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sholapur .. | 90.1 | 70.8 | 87 | 0.57 | 12.03 | +0.28 |
| Bijapur .. | 87.2 | 69.7 | 78 | .. | 5.06 | —2.14 |
| Belgaum .. | 75.1 | 66.5 | 97 | 0.06 | 24.16 | —8.30 |
| Aurangabad .. | 89.2 | 71.4 | 82 | .. | 10.27 | —4.71 |
| Nizamabad (Indar) | 84.8 | 70.9 | 94 | 0.84 | 16.24 | —5.68 |
| Hyderabad .. | 82.8 | 73.2 | 81 | .. | 16.74 | +0.64 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 83.6 | 72.8 | 94 | 1.96 | 69.69 | —19.21 |
| Calicut .. | 80.8 | 74.1 | 97 | 1.20 | 63.87 | —12.59 |
| Cochin .. | 83.4 | 73.6 | 86 | 0.58 | 60.74 | +0.77 |
| Colombo .. | 84.2 | 77.8 | 86 | 0.02 | 11.33 | —3.74 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 84.8 | 73.2 | 95 | 1.80 | 14.74 | —0.15 |
| Bellary .. | 89.3 | 74.6 | 66 | .. | 2.27 | —2.92 |
| Cuddapah .. | 93.4 | 79.8 | 72 | .. | 14.17 | +4.03 |
| Madras .. | 95.0 | 76.1 | 87 | 0.06 | 9.19 | +0.73 |
| Bangalore .. | 85.1 | 66.9 | 89 | 0.86 | 9.37 | —0.72 |
| Coimbatore .. | 89.4 | 71.6 | 73 | .. | 2.71 | —1.15 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 100.6 | 74.4 | 71 | 0.24 | 5.07 | +1.69 |
| Negapatam .. | 98.1 | 75.0 | 86 | 0.28 | 5.36 | +0.05 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi reports a heavy fall of 4.23in. Ambala 0.18in. and Delhi 1.50in. Skies are moderately clouded except in the west. Humidity is above normal at Ambala and Delhi. Night temperature at Hissar and Rawalpindi and day temperature at Hissar and Ambala are in defect.

The United Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen at most of the reporting stations. Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above the average in the western half of the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen over Rajputana; Mount Abu reports 2.52in. Jodhpur 0.11in. Jaipur 1.15in. and Ajmer 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is above the average at Kotah and Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the eastern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and general rain in Central India West. Neemuch reports 0.18in. and Indore 0.77in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Chanda, Jubbulpore and Saugor reporting 1.89in. 1.17in. and 2.41in. respectively. Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded. Both day and night temperature are below normal at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay reports 0.33in. Ratnagiri 0.10in. Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Sholapur report 0.57in. and Nizamabad 0.84in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Bijapur and Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average in the North Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been very active all over the reporting area. Nearly general rain has fallen over the north and east Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Kathiawar, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Mysore.

An increase of rainfall is likely in the United Provinces and the north-west of the Peninsula:

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th August 1919.

Light to moderate rainfall is reported from nearly all the parts of country. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Rajputana and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Hyderabad the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Moulmein Rangoon one; Yamethin three-quarters; Mayuyo one and a half; Cherrapunji two; Berhampore one; Daltongoni one and a half; Darbhanga three-quarters; Bahraich Bareilly one and a half; Lucknow a half; Murree two; Udaipur one; Nowgong one and a half; Jagdalpur two; Mercara two.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th August, 1919, was 29.921 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## THE "VARA" OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sid,—By the death, some time ago, of the very Rev. Monsignor P. H. Henriques a vacancy has occurred in the post of the "Varado" of Thana. The Bishop of Damaun has appointed the Rev. C. A. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, to act in the place. This is contrary to precedents and Government rulings and amounts to an infringement of the rights of locally-born priests. Rev. Pereira is both a Goanese and a Portuguese, subject. The post of the "Vara of Thana" is reserved for a priest, who is a native of the soil and a British subject. I beg, therefore, to draw, through the medium of your columns, the attention of Government to the matter, as the salary of the post, Rs. 100 per mensem, which is paid by Government, is payable only to a priest of the soil and a British subject. I make no further comments, as I think these few lines will serve the purpose at present.—Yours, etc.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

(Continued from column 5.)

bags linseed; 308 bags tobacco; 176 bales carpets; 630 bags jooaree; 4 bales piecegoods; 24 cases 90 bags gum tragakanth; 25 bundles skins; 32 bags almonds; 7 cases 1 bag attaree; 4 bundles old coppers; 91 bags almond kernels; 551 M bags 4,810 bags 482 M baskets 193 boxs 30 cases dates; 55 bundles salted fish.

### EXPORT.

Aug. 18.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Shamjee Pasoo & Co; 4 bales wool W & A Graham & Co; 60 bales cotton fly 40 bales cotton wash V A Save; 162 cwts condiment 10 cwts curry powder Merwanji & Poonjiaji & Sons; 325 cwts tallow William Gossage & Sons; 52 cases provisions Juna & Co.

S S City of Chester for Liverpool—94 bales wool Bombay Company; 3,000 cwts cotton seeds L & P Barraclough & Co.

S S Nellore for Marseilles—312 cwts coffee T Kanji & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—55 bales cotton Khimjee Visram & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles in transit to Spain—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S City of Chestos for Marseilles in transit for Barcelona—200 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Rheima for Hull—500 bales hemp Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed T Kanji & Co.

S S Diyatalawa for Hull—2,341 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Nankin for London—36 cwts condiment Merwanji Poonjaji & Sons; 204 cwts condiment D D Framji & Co; 20 bales goat skins Ahmed Abdulla & Co; 55 bales cowhides W & A Graham & Co; 20 bales cowhides G H Esmail; 9 bales goat skins 21 bales cowhides Haji B Ramji & Co; 21 bales woolen carpets Bontor & Co; 100 cwts cardamams 2 bales hemp Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 68 rolls coir matting Shaull Sons & Co; 80 cwts ginger 40 cwts gum myrabollams David Sassoon & Co; 170 cwts gum arabic Abdull Hoosein; 100 cwts ginger Husein Esmail & Co; 100 cwts ginger Esmail Dossa & Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams B J Ramdas & Co.

S S Sondon for London—100 bales hemp Khimji Visram & Co; 21 bundles coir mats N P Nemielwala & Sons; 50 bales cottons Ralli Bros; 45 rolls coir matting 156 bundles coir mats Shanel Sons & Co.

S S Unkai Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Luzan Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Unkai Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Luzan Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.

# SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17.

S S Abydos—Reddock—Bassein, July 24.

Aug. 18.

S S Saigon Maru—Kondo—Yokohama, June 30.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.

S S Mull—McLeod—Hull.
S S Nellore—Murray—Marseilles etc.
S S Griqua—Wooster—Hull.
S S Akita Maru—Isunershima—Shanghai.
S S War Prince—Hurodin—Sydney.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barjora—Wilson—Persian Gulf.
S S Mandala—Swansen—Calcutta.
S S Clan Alpine—Leanox—Antwerp via Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer War Isis for Hull.

S S Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,940 tons, Captain T W Reddock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Saigon Maru:—The O S K steamer Saigon Maru, 2,789 tons, Captain S Kondo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 30th June.

S S Akita Maru:—The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, 2,324 tons, Captain K Isunashimas sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Shanghai via Calcutta, Colombo and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S War Prince:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Prince, 4,286 tons, Captain F J Harodin, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Sydney, with ballast.

S S Clan Alpine:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 4,761 tons, Captain W J Leanox, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp via Cochin, with a general cargo.

S S Mandala:—The P & O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C J Swansen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar and Coromandal Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain W Wilson will sail to-day from

S S Nirvana:—The mail steamer Nirvana which left London on the 1st instant and has on board mail of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 16th instant.

S S Teesta:—The mail steamer Teesta which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Friday the 15th instant.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 18th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Havildar | N F | N F | .. T M & Co |
| B Unkai Maru | Kobe | 30-8-19 | .. N Y K |
| C & K Luen Maru | Kobe | 22-8-19 | .. O S K |
| D & E | | | |
| Panayiotes | Hull | 20-8-19 | .. Graham & Co |
| F Reims | Hull | N F | .. Graham & Co |
| Offside | | | |
| F Ismaila | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| G Dwarka | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| H Vergemere | N F | N F | .. J Khanawar |
| K Aras | N F | N F | .. S W & Co |
| L Furnea | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| M Wisley | N F | N F | .. Graham & Co |
| N Clan Alpine | Antwerp | 19-8-19 | .. J Finlay & Co |
| P Isle of Lewis | Hull | N F | .. Graham & Co |
| Q Banka | Bangkok | 20-8-19 | .. G A & Co |
| 30 ton crane | | | |
| Utopia | N F | N F | .. H S Shushtary & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Indravati | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Irrawadi | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Kaveri | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Netravati | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Oporto | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Ponani | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Satrungi | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Saraswati | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Sabarmati | Marmagoa | 16-8-19 | .. K N & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Boats of Akita Maru | .. | .. | .. N Y K |
| 3 Kowee | .. | .. | .. T M & Co |
| 4 Shustar | Jeddah | 12-8-19 | .. H S Shustary |
| 5 Pundua | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 6 Onda | Rangoon | 19-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 8 Diyatalawa | Bute | 18-8-19 | .. W & A G & Co |
| 10 Mandala | Calcutta | 19-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 12 Nankin | London | 30-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 14 Lhasa | Karachi | 21-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 15 Barjora | P Gulf | 19-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 16 Assam | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Himalaya | Marseilles | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 2 Vita | Busreh | 19-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 4 Baroda | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 5 Kandahar | Calcutta | N F | .. W & A G & Co |
| 7 Circassia | Liverpool | 24-8-19 | W & A G & Co |
| 8 City of Chester | Karachi | 22-8-19 | .. K N & Co |
| 9 Karagola | Karachi | Africa 27-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 10 War Prince | N F | N F | .. T M & Co |
| Offside | | | |
| 12 Barala | Busra | 26-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 12 Querimba | Rangoon | 19-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 13 War Isis | London | 25-8-19 | .. D & I M |
| 13 Soudan | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 14 Kardanz | Suez | 22-8-19 | .. D & I M |
| 15 Coconada | Busreh | 25-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 17 Varsova | Busra | 21-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| Jetty End Mutia | Busra | 28-8-19 | .. M M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Queda .. | Rangoon | 18-8-19 | .. M M & Co |

### IMPORTS.

Aug. 18.

S S City of Manila from New York via Karachi, Agents W & A Graham & Co—4 cases lub oil; 22 cases cigarettes; 20 cases aluminium ingot; 60 bags rivets; 7 cases chewing gum; 17 cases rubber goods; 54 cases clocks; 10 cases bolts; 14 cases shoes; 45 cases screws; 8 cases toilet preps; 4 boxes 23 cases toilet soap; 2 cases padlocks; 17 cases boots and shoes; 1,953 bundles steel bars; 4 cases thialion; 300 cases steel heets; 2 cases confectionery; 4 cases cotton hosiery; 90 bars nickel steel; 2 cases drills; 6 cases tooth powder; 12 brls cotton dyes; 2 cases aluminium sheet circles; 27 cases aluminium flat sheets; 34 cases soap; 2 cases 4 boxes toys; 800 cases quaker oats; 6 brls negrosine; 27 brls dye stuff dry cove tar colour for dying purposes; 132 cases printing paper; 2 cases elect cable; 14 cases meat chopper and mills; 50 brls rosin; 33 cases antiphlogistine; 25 brls 5 kegs dyes; 6 cases shears; 61 kegs 9 brls houline dyes; 13 brls 4 cases paint; 10 cases grape nuts; 11 cases wrenches; 7 bls 14 bls values; 4 boxes stock and dies; 3 cases tobacco; 26 cases paper; 2 cases chloroform; 5 brls dye stuff; 215 bags maize starch; 2 cases sheet copper; 8 cases drill and blowers; 819 steel plates; 330 bales old newspaper; 9 cases drugs; 646 bags bolts and nuts; 150 bundles galvd. pipes; 5 cases pencil and penholder; 10 cases aloes; 2 cases forcefood; 209 bundles 6 pieces steel; 2 cases asthama cure; 2 cases petroleum jelly; 80 cases listerine; 2 cases screw plates; 9 cases pencils; 13 cases locks; 16 cases 18 packages medicine; 35 packages syrup; 5 cases varnish; 40 cases zinc; 66 cases oil; 50 cases toilet articles; 3 boxes 16 cases pens; 9 cases meat choppers; 11 cases food choppers; 62 cases vaseline; 3 packages sulphur biters; 2 cases glass bottles.

S S Barjora form Busreh via Karachi, Agents M M & Co—11 tins pearls; 2 nangs empty gas cylinders; 21 crts 100 baskets pomgranates; 100 bags gum; 53 bags coffee; 145

(Continued in column 4.)


# A GREAT DISCOVERY.

**NO MORE OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY.**

"To make gold", says *Le Figaro*, a French journal of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal, youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown-Sequard's famous discovery.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising."

The great paper, *Le Temps* of Paris, is not less emphatic in its praise of this Elixir:—"The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L'Echo de Paris*:—"The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid."

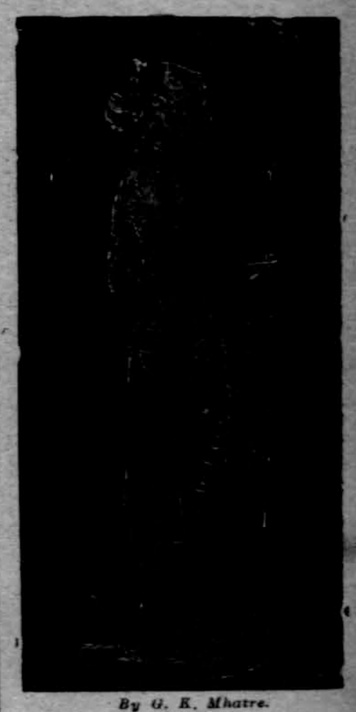
*L'Evenement*, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this: chlorosis, anaemia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir and cures in great number, are an every day occurrence."

*La France Moderne* speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the ELIXIR GODINEAU. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged, youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world, long life, long youth and long cheeriness?"

MADON SONS & Co., Chemists,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay. Price Rs. 16 per bottle. Course of 3 Bottles at Rs. 45. Delivered post free to any part of India, Burma and Ceylon.

# MHATRE'S ART STUDIO



*By G. K. Mhatre.*

"TO THE TEMPLE."

**The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.**

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

**SANDHURST BRIDGE.**

**BOMBAY—7.**

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 5,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec & for Exp. | | .. |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | .. |
| " " Imports | | 16,000 |
| Mid. Americans Spot | | 19.00 |
| Egyptain F. G. F. | | .. |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. | 30.60 |
| | Jan. | 30.65 |
| | Mar. | 30.67 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. Latest | Oct. | 30.43 |
| | Jan. | 30.29 |

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 18.80 |
| Sept. | 18.96 |
| Oct. | 19.10 |
| Nov. | 19.15 |
| Dec. | 19.18 |
| Jan. | 19.24 |
| Feb. | 19.23 |
| Mar. | 19.23 |
| April | 19 22 |
| May | 19.21 |
| June | 19.21 |
| July | 19.21 |

#### EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

| Months. | To-day'r price. |
|---|---|
| August | 29.80 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 14.25 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.75 |
| " " Fine | 15.00 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.3g |
| " " " Fully Good | 16.35 |
| " " " Fine | 17.10 |
| " Broach Good | 17.35 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.60 |
| " " Fine | 17.85 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 15th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 3,000 |
| " Forwarded | 57,000 |
| " Imports | 42,000 |
| " Stock | 742,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 20,000 |

#### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloths:—Quiet—Only retail transactions have taken place.
Yarns :—Easier and dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Twist | 3/4 |
| Printers Cloth | 84 |

#### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 16th.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | Not received |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 289,000 |
| East Indian " " | 128,000 |
| American " " | 3,015,000 |
| Other " " | 151,000 |
| Total Sales | 20,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 500 |
| Total Speculation | .. |
| " Export | .. |
| East Indian Export | .. |
| " " Stock | 97,000 |
| " " Forwarded | 600 |
| " " Actual Export | 400 |
| " " Imports | 3,000 |
| " " Speculation | .. |
| American Afloat | 250,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 9,000 |
| Total Afloat | 294,000 |

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 20,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 5 000 |
| " " to Continent | 35,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 30.98 |
| " " Jan. | 30 98 |
| " " March | 31.06 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 31.50 |
| " " Orleans | 30 88 |
| Future at New Orleans Oct. | 30.74 |
| " " Jan | 30.80 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) | 21½ |
| Demand Bills | 4 27 50 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 112⅝ |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 53,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 22 000 |
| " " to France Continent | 61,000 |
| " " to Japan | 5,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 1,038,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 683,000 |

New York, Aug. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 8,000 |
| " Expet to Gteat Britain | .. |
| " " to Continent | .. |
| Fiuture at New York Oct | 30.65 |
| " " Jan. | 30.70 |
| " " Mar. | 30.76 |
| Spot Cottom at New York | 31.15 |
| " " Orlean | 30.88 |
| Future at New Orleans Oct. | 30.43 |
| " " Jan. | 30.42 |

#### MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 15th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 61 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 59 |
| " 2 months hence | 57 3/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank 3 m/st. | 3 11/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 4 1/4 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 1/8 |
| " 7 days market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 52 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 62 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans | 62½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 53½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 33.77 |

#### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £77 |
| Hongkong Bank | £113½ |

London, Aug. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 61 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 59 |
| " 2 months hence | 57 3/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on chinese buying
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank 3 m/st. | 3 11/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 4 1/4 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 1/8 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 52 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 62 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 62½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 53½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 33 77 |

### WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 15th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5½ % 1925—1928 | £88½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £88½ |
| 5 % New | £94 3/8 |

London, Aug. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5½% 1925—1928 | £88½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 | £88½ |
| 5 % New | £94 3/8 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 14th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept Buyers | 1070 |

London, Aug 15th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted | 80 |
| Australian Quoted | 80 |
| Australian Wheat La Plata Quoted | 80 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted | 960 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship Not Quoted Nominal | .. |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal | .. |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted | 1120 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull quoted | 1040 |
| Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers | 440 |
| Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value | 980 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £108 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £98½ |
| Copper Braziers | £143 |
| Yellow Metals' | 13½ |
| Hard Spelter' | 42½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted. | |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal | 56 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule | 2/5½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. | 1/11½ |

Tone.—Firm.

London, Aug 16th

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted | 80 |
| Australian Quoted | 80 |
| Australian Wheat La Plata Quoted | 80 |
| Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters | 2,131,000 |

LINSEED CROP.

The American Linseed Crop has been estimated at 10,000,000 Bushels.

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted | 960 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Quoted | 900 |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. buyers | 1100 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Buyers | 1000 |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Aug. Buyers | 440 |
| Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value | 980 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £108 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £98½ |
| Copper Braziers | £143 |
| Yellow Metals | 13½ |
| Hard Spelter | 42½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted. | |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal | 56 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value | 2/5½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers | 1/11½ |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

To-day the market was weak. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 532 for New Crop Broach and by gradual declines touched Rs. 507 at which rate the Bazaar closed. F. G. Broach August delivery opened at Rs. 481 and with slight fluctuations closed at Rs. 474.

At Colaba the market for New Crop opened at Rs. 505 and for Old Crop at Rs. 478 and closed steady at Rs. 512 and Rs. 479 respectively. The closing quotations are as follows.

The ready market is dull with little enquiry.

Both the forward and ready markets are closed to-morrow for a public holiday.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | Aug. | 479 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Sept. | 352 |
| Fine Oomras | Sept. | 402 |
| Good Southerns | Aug. | 405 |
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | 1920—512 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th Aug. 1919.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,799 bales. |
| Wheat | 6,517 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,141 " |
| Rape, etc. | 5 600 " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,023 " |
| Poppyseed | 677 " |
| Groundnuts | 3,191 " |
| Castorseed | 2,868 " |
| Rice | 102 644 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,521 " |
| Cottonseed | 19,779 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 6,697 " |
| Jowar | 480 " |
| Maize | Nil |
| Barley | Nil |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 18th. 6-0 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 70 0 0 | .... |
| " " Cawnpore 70-30 | 70 0 0 | .... |
| " Karachi Bangla | 71 0 0 | .... |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 18 0 0 | .... |
| " Cawnpore | 17 12 0 | .... |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 18 0 0 | .... |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 21 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| " Thin | 20 8 0 | 21 8 0 |
| Teelseed. White 85-15 | 125 0 0 | .... |
| " Gajar 75-25 | 110 0 0 | .... |
| " Gajar 50-50 | 105 0 0 | .... |
| " Black | 100 0 0 | .... |
| Popyseed, White | 22 0 0 | 23 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 125 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed | 10 8 0 | .... |
| Barley | 43 0 0 | .... |
| Castorseed | 77 0 0 | .... |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Fort, Bombay.


### BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 18th.

| | Rate per lb. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | 1 1 8 |
| Shapurji No. 10½ | 1 0 8 |
| Curimbhai No. 12½ | 1 1 0 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ | 0 13 0 |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18th.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1 9 31/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1 10 1/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s. | 1 10 7/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 293 |
| American Dollars | 252 |
| Hongkong " | 210 |
| Shanghai | 323 |
| Japan | 125 |
| Singapore | 126½ |

Market Steady.

These rates are for 19th and 20th when the marke will be closed, those days b ing Public Holid ys (Gokul Asthmi).

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

BULLION.

Bar gold, 31-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France, 303.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 326.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 127.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 323.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 128/8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 255/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady, but closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2620, Swan 810, Simplex 715, Shapoorji 200, Madhowji 2760, Kohinoor 2030, Kastoorchand 1310, Bombay Uniteds 1200, Central India 2720, Century 570, Colaba 2300, Crescent 275, Currimbhoy 480, David 735, Fazulbhoy 955, Finlay 710, Central Mining 42/8, Katni ord 335, Katni def 1775, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata ord 242/8, Tata def 1190, Alcock 900, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/8, Bombay Burma 1117/8, Bombay Tramway 790, Bombay Steam 532/8, Tata Hydro 1450, Tata Bank 91, Tata Oil 435 pr.

### INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 18th.

| | | | | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loan | Rs. | 3,610 0 | Rs. | 1,19 790-0 |
| Cash Certificates | " | Nil | " | 2,17,284-8 |
| | Total | 3,610-0 | " | 3.36.984-8 |

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of ndia, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 15th Aug. 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed Rs. on cr re | 37,48,000 |
| " Paid up | 11,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 7,38,75,000 |
| Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c. | 4,18,000 |
| Sundries | 7,91,41,000 |
| Total Rs. | |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities | 1,30,34,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities | 1,93,24,000 |
| Bills Discounted | 66,79,000 |
| Sundries | 6,54,000 |
| Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. | 4,04,59,000 |
| Total Rs. | 7,91,41,000 |

### REPEAL THE PRESS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was with great interest that I read the resolutions passed by the Council of the Press Association of India the other day. I do not think the public can be so unaware of the good that is daily and constantly done by the Press in India. The services it renders are not confined to political agitation—as many believe—but are extended over all branches of human knowledge. It is but natural therefore that a restricted Press in India cannot fully fulfil this noble object and render honest services both to the public and the Government. It cannot, in the constant danger of the Press Act and its widest and undreamt of application, be the true advocate of public grievances and feeling or the true interpretor of an alien Government. Demand of securities even from non-political papers and job printing presses put a check on the spread of knowledge and enlightenment. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the Press Association of India is alive to the interests of the papers and presses in India and that it should have undertaken to represent its case to the British Public and Parliament. It is most regrettable that more funds should not be coming forth to enable the Association to achieve the object that every Indian has at heart, viz., the repeal of the Press Act—an Act which affects not only the presses and newspapers but the public also. To my mind, I think, it is the duty of the public to supply the necessary funds to the Association and send all cases of the victims of the Press Act of 1910 with full facts and figures, to the Association.—Yours, etc.

DHIRAJHE CHHAGANLAL.

P. S. I enclose my humble contribution in response to your appeal.

Bombay, August 15.


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### THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The first part of Dr. Daji's letter will come as a sad surprise to many of his friends and admirers. For the sympathetic doctor seriously contends:—

1. That the Rent Act is iniquitous;

2. That it infringes the laws of supply and demand;

3. That tenants paying Rs. 75 to Rs. 600 must pay an increase of Rs. 15 to 30 per cent; and

4. That the Bombay public is resting content with the protection of the Rent Act.

Is this fair and equitable? Let us see:—

1. (a) Have not the profiteers, speculators and adventurers made a rush for the properties during the last three years?

(b) Have they not paid fancy prices for the same?

(c) Have they not raised rents without consideratioh?

(d) Have they not squeezed out the tenants?

(e) Can any responsible Government gaze at the spectacle unmoved?

(f) Then, where is the iniquity of Rent Acts, if Government has thereby protected the masses against the insatiable greed of the classes? There may be cases where the restrictions of the Rent Acts, coupled with the present prices of foodstuffs might have caused some hardship; but suchcases are only few and far between. For the bulk of the people, for the 95 per cent. of the City's population, the Rent Acts are a distinct and undeniable boon.

2. And pray, how have the Acts infringed the law of supply and demand? The Rent Acts do control the rents of houses that are now standing; but they do not touch those that are under construction. How then could the Rent Acts have checked new construction? The slow progress of buildings in Bombay during the last four years is due not to the existence of Rent Acts, but to the great scarcity of building materials and of labour, consequent on Government requisitioning materials and recruiting men for Mespot and Egypt.

3. Further, will not Dr. Daji's suggestion for the increase of rent help the poor at the bitter cost of the middle class, that is already ground down?

4. And have not Bombay's protest against rack renting and demand for more housing visible in the Press, in the Court and in the persistent demand for more wages all over?

The plain facts are:—

1. That the population of Bombay is increasing.

2. That the prices of foodstuffs are abnormal.

3. That land values are fabulous.

4. That rates of building materials are enormous.

5. But these are all the after effects of the War—Prosperity for the profiteers—and scarcity for the rest.

6. There are but two ways to save the situation:—

(a) Prolong the period of the Rent Acts; and (b) undertake extensive housing. And there is the strong public opinion, strong Press support, strong determination of the champions of the poor, and the strong will of his Excellency the Governor to meet without delay the people's growing demand for housing.

We fully endorse Dr. Daji's appeal to Government to acquire the lands adjoining the Railway lines, to lease them to Co-operative Societies at reasonable rents, and give bounties for the erection of workmen's quarters, at an early date.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, August 15.

### INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the columns of your contemporary the "Anglo-Lusitano," there appears a long letter over the signatures of five Directors of the above Company. There seems to be a sharp division amongst the Directors over the reinstating of the Secretary, Mr. Machado, and the dismissal of the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Aspar. One half of the Board is said to side with Mr. Machado, and the other half, that is the dissenting Directors, support Mr. Aspar. It is said that during the time that Mr. Aspar has been the Superintending Engineer of the Company, the speed of its steamers "Saint Francis Xavier" and "Turkaram" was increased; their consumption was simultaneously reduced; and that the ships completed their trips to Goa with minimum of delay and detentions. It is further stated, that Mr. Aspar discovered and reported various irregularities concerning the ships' affairs and accounts. Now the summary dismissal of the Superintending Engineer and the acute disagreement in the Board in consequence have created a situation, that needs our immediate attention. For, Sir,

(1) The Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company is the only Swadeshi Company that runs on this Coast.

(2) That her two steamers, "St. Francis Xavier" and "Tukaram" are greatly patronized by the Konkan and Goa people.

(3) That these vessels run between Bombay and Goa from 15th September to 15th May.

(4) That they are laid up for repairs between 15th May and 15th September.

(5) That during this period, they need proper repairs, thorough overhauling of their machinery, without which they did not and cannot maintain regular and efficient service for full eight months.

(6) That with the present scarcity of steamers, and the growing hardships of passengers on the Coast, the duty of the Directors for efficient ferry service is doubled and trebled. And it is a great pity, that just at the very moment when the Superintending Engineer should have rendered valuable assistance, his services have been dispensed with.

The questions that naturally arise are:—

(1) Have the Directors obtained tenders for the ships' repairs?

(2) Under whose guidance and direction are these repairs executed?

(3) Which Officer of the Company is in charge of and responsible for repairs?

(4) When were the main repairs taken in hand?

(5) When are they likely to complete?

(6) When will the ships be ready to go to sea?

(7) What will be the guarantee that repairs have been thoroughly executed?

The dissenting Directors have raised emphatic protests in the Press against the present management of the Company; and it is the bounden duty of the other Directors to confirm or contradict these public statements of their colleagues, and thus allay the anxiety of the people and shareholders.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, August 13.

### IN A PLAINTAIN GARDEN TO COMMIT THEFT.

#### A FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Kashinath Krishna who was brought down to the J. J. Hospital, from Bolivji a village near Virar, in a wounded condition and died there on the 14th. It was stated that the deceased had gone out on the night of the 11th to commit theft in a plaintain garden, belonging to one Rama Kashinath. The deceased, it was stated, assaulted Rama and his cousin Nana Vithu who were on the watch in the garden, with a scythe and inflicted injuries on their head and hands. Nana in self-defence, attacked the deceased with a spear and severely injured him. The deceased ran away and his wounds were subsequently dressed in the hospital, but he died from the effects of same.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

### THEFT OF COPPER POTS.

At the Bandra Police Court, last week before the First Class Resident Magistrate, Francis Xavier DeSouza and Francis Lazarus Carvalho were charged with house breaking and theft and Rosie, wife of Bastiao, with disposing of stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

One morning Mrs. Philomena Farry, of Demonte Street, woke up to find that some of her copper pots and pans had disappeared and she suspected the accused who lived in her neighbourhood. She immediately made enquiries and found that the missing articles had been pawned with a marwaree.

The two men were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each and the woman to three months rigorous imprisonment.

# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races—4th Extra Meeting.
Gokal Asthami: Banks closed.
The mail steamer Margha with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Meeting of Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. at Society's Rooms.
Public Meeting at Hira Bag, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against Vagaries of Water Department.
Bombay Natural History Society; Meeting of members and friends, to be read, Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, 6 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports. Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Lecture by the Revd. Father R. Zimmermann on the "Vedic-Literature," St. Xavier's College, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 22.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics Institute: Whist Drive and Dance at 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council: Quarterly General Meeting 5-30 p.m., in the chair, H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd.
Public Lecture by Mr. G. K. Devdhar on "Message of Western Cooperation to India" at the Science Institute, Fort, H. E. the Governor to preside, at 5-15 p.m.

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 13 0 | 17 0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 8 25 | 20 45 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 47 | 21 0 |
| East Passenger | 31 10 | 7 22 |

## G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 16 30 | 13 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 11 0 | 20 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur). | 7 15 | 13 30 |
| Madras Mail | 8 40 | 21 10 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 14 45 |
| Poona Express | 19 40 | 7 55 |
| Delhi Express | 8 30 | 7 0 |

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 163, as compared to 98 on the corresponding day of last year and 85 in 1917. Cholera registered 1 attack and 3 deaths, small-pox 1 attack and 1 death, and plague 2 attacks on Sunday.

## SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the Satyagrahis will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Sabha (Krishna Building).

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held to-morrow at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p.m. when a paper on "The Power of Scent in Wild Animals' by E. C. Stuart Baker will be read.

## TELANG-ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the above Association the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will deliver an address on Telang-Anniversary, to-day at 6-15 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies and members.

## ARYA SAMAJ.

On account of Janmaasthami, a public meeting will be held in the Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-day, at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Prof. Nagarkar of Elphinstone College, Pandit Balkrishna and others will speak on "The birth of Shree Krishna."

## THE LATE PROF. J. E. DAVAR.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held in the Hall of the Cercle Litteraire the other day under the presidentship of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee to express the sense of deep sorrow felt by the members of the Cercle at the sad death of their hony. secretary Prof. J. E. Davar and to record the very valuable services rendered by him.

The committee unanimously passed resolutions recording Prof. Davar's very valuable and meritorious services to the Cercle, voting a suitable letter of condolence to his widow, electing Prof. Davar's son Mr. Edalji J. Davar, Honorary Secretary of the Cercle and starting a fund for raising a suitable memorial for preserving the memory of Prof. Davar. In adddition to the members of the Cercle, the friends admirers and all the pupils of the late Professor are invited to contribute to this fund.

## A NEW SWADESHI STORE.

A Swadeshi stores called the Bharata Udyaga Bhandara was opened yesterday morning by the firm of Messrs. Ratilal Vrajlal & Co. The opening ceremony was performed by Sheth Ratansi D. Morarji, when many merchants and gentlemen were present. In the beginning the boys of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya entertained the gathering with a beautiful prayer. Then Mr. H. K. Mehta of the above firm gave the short history of the Swadeshi movement in India and requested Sheth Ratansi D. Morarji to declare the stores opened, which he did with great pleasure amidst great acclamation. In the end the boys of the Vidyalaya sang the "Vande-Mataram" song. After pansupari and distribution of flowers the proceedings came to a close. The first purchase was effected by Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda who gave away the goods for the use of any charitable Institution that the President might think fit.

## SANGLI CITIZEN'S GATHERING.

The third annual gathering of the Sangli citizens and students in Bombay was celebrated on Sunday last amidst great enthusiasm. The most gratifying and significant feature of this year's function was that a good number of gentlemen who were hitherto unknown to the Reception Committee, attended the gathering on reading the announcement only in the English and Marathi papers. After light refreshments, all assembled in a regular meeting. Mr. S. S. Marathe, the President-elect, was then voted to the Chair. He after a short speech requested Mr. S. K. Apte to read the Report of the last year's gathering which was duly adopted. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, shortly sketched out the history, growth and development of that body and the work that it had been able to do since its birth. He then explained the various new schemes which the S. S. Association was going to embark upon shortly, and further suggested the possible activities that the Bombay members of the Association could possibly do.

A Reception Committee of Messrs. S. K. Apte, C. S. Marathe, G. B. Gatne, and S. B. Barve with power to add was formed for next year's gathering, and after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair, the proceedings were brought to a close.

# CRICKET IN C. P.

## QANDRANGULAR TOURNAMENT ARRANGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cricket that manly and right royal game, has gained a secure footing in the sporting circle of the Central Provinces and Berar, and representative teams from all communities, e.g. Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans residing in these provinces could be got together at any time which could hold their own against any average First Class Eleven in India. It is now decided to have annual Quadrangular Cricket matches between these four teams, got up from the domiciled inhabitants of the Provinces and Kamptee Gymkhana has taken the lead in this matter. A meeting was held on the 11th instant, at the house of Mr. Bright, Secretary of the Kamptee Gymkhana, to settle all the preliminaries of the first Carnival. This meeting was attended by leading representatives of all the four communities including Mr. King, Commissioner of Nagpur Division; Major Moran, Cantonment Magistrate; Khan Bahadur Byramji Pestonji; Khan Bahadur H. M. Mallek; Mr. Gangadharrao, etc., etc. It was finally resolved unanimously to hold the first Carnival at Kamptee beginning from 21st September and ending on the 30th. Each match will be played for 3 days and the drawings were as follows:—1st Match Europeans (Presidency v. Hindus 21st to 23rd Sept., 2nd Match Parsis v. Mahomedans 24th to 26th Sept. and the final on 28th, 29th and 30th Sept. between the winners of the above two matches.

The future Carnivals were decided to be held at Nagpur. There was to be no gate-money, each community bearing all the expenses of entertaining its own team. An energetic Managing Committee with Mr. Bright as its Secretary, was formed to make the Carnival a real success. The presence of the Nagpur Division Commissioner in the meeting clearly indicated that this movement has the hearty support of the Local Government and it is really expected that the playing of these annual fixtures would add to the concord and good feeling prevailing between the members of these four communities. In the memorable words of Sir Thomas Lipton, "Let the best side win."

# CRICKET IN POONA.

## FERGUSSON COLLEGE VS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

This match was played on the Fergusson College grounds on Saturday last. The following are the scores:—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

D'Arcot 11; Senaratne 36; Jagtap 13; Dias 1; Nagareth 1; Dhagat 10; Jamesji 0; Ayyanna 8; Vikramshekar 0; Patel A M 2; Chavan 0; extras 7; total 89.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Kirpekar 9; Kapadia 2; Iyengar 21; Konnur 4; Sathe 78; Narsapur 2; Atitkar 25; Khadilkar 1; Bopatkar (not out) 2; Sant 10; Gole 0; extras 14; total 168.

## FERGUSSON COLLEGE VS. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE SPOTRING CLUB

This match was played on the former's ground and resulted in a win for the College Boys.

The scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Kirpeker 3; Dalaya 1; Iyengar 104; Kamur 31; Honkan 10; Barve 2; Karve 4; Kapadia 5; Khadilkar 4; Kalwar 14; Sant 9; extras 17; total 214.

A. P. SPORTING CLUB.

Extross 7; Perry 14; Louis 0; Falcon 8; Saldhana 12; Benuet 38; D'Silva 2; Mascarentis 0; Fernandes 4; Continho 0; Lopes 1; extras 4; total 90.

# CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

## P. Y. C. GYM. VS. RADIANT C. C.

A cricket match which was played on Saturday last between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Radiant C. C. Bombay on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds ended in a win for the former by 130 runs and 7 wickets.

The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

M R Sathe 0; L B Phatak 1; Mahadeo (not out) 100; S M Joshi 0; B S Bhusari (not out) 62; rest did not bat; extras 7; total 170.

RADIANT CRICKET CLUB.

Madgaonker 0; Pilgaonker 0; Lucka 6; Pitale 12; Shirgaonker 3; Dabholker 2; Nadkarni 0; Samjgiri 0; Barsati 4; Velinker 6; Kothari 0; extras 1; total 34.

## E. D. SASOON AND CO. C. C. VS. KILLICK NIXON AND CO. C. C.

A very interesting cricket match was played between E. D. Sassoon & Co. C. C. v. Killick Nixon & Co. C. C. on the Oval on Saturday last and resulted in a very exciting finish and win in favour of the former by 3 runs.

The E. D. Sassoon & Co scored 29 runs while Killick Nixon & Co replied with 26 runs. Mr. D. N. Dewoolkar bowled well for the Killick Nixon and was responsible for taking the wicket of Mr. M. D. Pai, the Hindu skipper for a beautiful well-pitched ball. Mr. L. Isaacs took 7 wickets for 11 runs and bowled very remarkably.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON. Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

Notts beat Leicestershire by an innings and 75 runs.
Hampshire beat Somerset by 130 runs.
Yorkshire beat Middlesex by 187 runs.
Gloucester beat Warwick by two wickets.
Kent beat Sussex by 140 runs.
The match between Lancashire and Surrey was drawn.

## KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

A gathering of millhands will be held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha to-day at 9 a.m. in Mr. Wadia's compound at Purbhadevi near Pundlik Ganesh Chawl, when Mr. S. K. Bole will deliver a lecture on "A voice from heavens at Benares and the spread of epidemics".

# CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

## FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Calcutta First Extra Meeting was run in cooler weather conditions than the one that preceded it, but somehow the attendance was not as big as before. The fields ruled small, and racing was rather flat. The dullness was somewhat compensated for by two close-finished races—the Visitors' Plate and Holiday Plate. There were six races on the card, but only two presented an opportunity of 1-2-3 betting. The warmest favourite of the day—No Ball—went down, and was not even placed to the great chagrin of his numerous backers. But the horse was not in any way disgraced owing to waywardness of Llansinfried D. The start was long delayed, and when at last it was effected, No Ball suffered, but even with good start it was doubtful if he could have beaten the winner. Senator demonstrated what a good horse he is, by winning the Eden Plate. In the Cossipore Plate the country-bred pony Lord Grey led at smart pace and was only beaten near home. Zelia on whom Fenton rode, made a great finish. But it was in the last race that the greatest sensation prevailed and after Fiasco and Monsieur James had each been hailed as winner, Partnership dropped from the skies as it were, and won from Declared.

Details:—

THE HOLIDAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Pettit's LADAVON, 11-4, Heron ..... 1
Mr. Holmes' ENDEAVOUR, 8-7, Seastream ..... 2
Mr. Black's TRUNCHEON, 12-0, William 3

Betting:—3 to 2 on Ladavon, twos Truncheon, fives Endeavour.

The race:—Endeavour quickly assumed command from Ladavon with Truncheon in the third position which he maintained all throughout the journey. Endeavour continued to lead, but Ladavon lessened the gap and was together with the leader over the last flight. Ladavon was quickly away and managed to win by a length, all out, fifteen lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 2 1/5 secs.

THE COSSIPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 8-9, Fenton ..... 1
Messrs. Fitchand Scott's LORD GREY, 7-12, Masoomdia ..... 2
Mr. Evers' JEM CRACK, 8-2, Owner ..... 3
Mr. Mullick's BIDEAWEE, 9-1, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Speak The Truth 9-11, Watch Tower 9-0, Airman 7-8, Emmie 7-0 (dec. 6 lbs.).

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 25.

Betting:—Twos Zelia, threes Bideawee, fours Speak The Truth, eights Jem Crack.

The race:—Lord Grey was quickest away and soon established much distance between himself and Jem Crack right near the tail. The last two came through the field and took up second and third place at the entrance into the straight. Zelia soon passed Lord Grey to win by 1½ lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.

THE EDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 9-12, Hayhoe ..... 1
Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 7-6, Meherjee ..... 2
Mr. Dee's KILREA, 8-2, Harrison .....3
Mr. Jone's SOFT NOSE, 8-10, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Gibberish and St. Vagrant.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 49; Places Rs. 35 and Rs. 31.

Betting:—5 to 2 Soft Nose, threes Kilrea, fours Senator, sixes St. Vagrant, tens Verland Rose, twenties Gibberish.

The race:—Soft Nose and St. Vagrant led locked together with Kilrea, Verland Rose and Senator next in order. Soft Nose was under whip and losing ground when Verland Rose took up strong command, but Senator coming up beat Verland Rose by three lengths, a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 30 3/5 secs.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Evers' LLANSINFRIED, 8-3, Owner ... 1
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-12, Hayhoe ..... 2
Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 7-12 (dec. 2 lbs.), Thompson ..... 3
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DUN, 7-0, Meherjee ..... 4

Also ran:—No Ball 8-12, Highfield Lady 8-8, Le Soleil 8-4 (dec. 1 lb.), Idlewild 7-11, Last Spot 7-10 (dec. 2 lbs.).

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 52; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 21.

Betting:—6 to 4 on No Ball, 7 to 2 Llansinfried, eights Jack, Paganini and Idlewild, tens to thirties the others.

The race:—There was a long delay at the post owing to fractiousness on the part of Llansinfried who, however, was quickest to begin and showed the others a clean pair of heels. Jack started second and Paganini was third. The rest were a few lengths off. It was a hopeless chase all up straight and they finished in the order in which they had begun, 4½ lengths and 2 lengths separating them.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 9-8, Hayhoe ... 1
Mr. Singh's SEA LAD, 8-5, Ransom ..... 2
Major Edward's QUALITY, 7-0 (dec. 5 lbs.), Seastream ..... 3

Betting:—7 to 4 on Stepaside and Sea Lad, tens Quality.

The race:—Quality led from Sea Lad and Stepaside till the half-mile post was reached. From here a ding-dong finish resulted between Stepaside and Sea Lad, the former winning on the post by a short head, Quality 8 lengths off the third.

Time:—2 mins. 4 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. Smith's PARTNERSHIP, 8-0, Marland ..... 1
Mr. Dee's DECLARED 9-4, Harrison ..... 2
Messrs. Norman and Lakhatia's FIASCO, 8-6, Williams ..... 3
Mr. Dee's ATTRACTION, 9-1, Grey ..... 4

Also ran:—Monsieur James 8-4, Fleurette 8-2.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 27 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—Twos Fiasco, 5 to 2 Monsieur James and Declared, sixes Partnership, sevens Fleurette, twenties Attraction.

The race:—Declared began slowly, Fiasco and Monsieur James took it up from the word "go." After they had been hailed as winners, Partnership and Declared passed them like lightning, the former winning by 1¼ lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.

## HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, will deliver a lecture on "Agricultural Credit in England and India" in the Elphinstone College at 4 p.m. on Thursday 21st instant. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside. The lecture is open to all students.

# SHIKARPUR N. H. R. LEAGUE.

## SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERINGS OF PUNJAB.

At a meeting of the members of the National Home Rule League, at Shikarpur (Sind) on Monday last, it was resolved to form a branch of the National Home Rule League at Shikarpur.

After the election of a managing committee, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

"We the members of the National Home Rule League, Shikarpur, support and express our full confidence in the N. H. R. L. Deputation under the leadership of our President Mrs. Anne Besant sent to England to fight for Home Rule for India."

"We deeply sympathise with our brothers and sisters in the Panjab for their distress consequent to the Martial Law declaration and their manifold sufferings due to its administration."

"We emphatically protest against the heavy sentences passed on our Sind Leaders and we urge that justice be done in their cases."

"We strongly protest against the unjust deportation of Mr. Horniman and our Kathiawadi friends at Karachi."

It was decided to collect money from among the members and to send it to the Secretary, Punjab Relief Fund c/o "New India," Madras.

## INDIAN DEPUTATIONS AND THE PUNJAB

"New India" publishes the following from the pen of Mrs. Besant in connection with the Punjab trouble:—

"On Friday (July 4th) the Hon. Mr. Chintamani lunched with us; he was very full of the Punjab troubles and is working to get together a joint deputation to wait on the Secretary of State for India—a very necessary action to take; members of the deputations meet to-morrow at the British Committee Rooms to arrange, I hope, for a joint appeal. The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu . . . . . is much distressed about the Punjab trouble and the fierce sentences passed by the Courts Martial. There is to be a commission of Enquiry, I am thankful to say, into the causes of the riots as well as their suppression.

"Yesterday (9th July) afternoon a meeting had been called at the British Congress Committee Rooms to arrange for a joint deputation to the Secretary of State for India on the Punjab troubles. Members of the Congress Deputation, our National H. R. League Deputation and the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer for the All-India Home Rule League attended and agreed on joint action. The Moderates' Deputation was not represented; the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, being accidentally delayed was too late and the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was confined to bed. The deputation has, however, we heard informally, agreed to join; nothing had been heard of the Muslim League. Mr. Chintamani is, I know, very keen on the question and has evidence collected on the matter."

It is gratifying to know from the above, writes a correspondent on this, that whatever may be the differences of the various shades of political opinion with regard to the Reform Bill, in India and in England, all the parties are unanimous in their attitude towards the Punjab question. It is a matter of happy augury that they have all decided upon united action on a question which has stirred the heart of the whole of India.

## VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

### TO-MORROW'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in Hirabaug, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, to protest against the vagaries of the Water Department, when Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside and Messrs. G. B. Vaidya, P. Vaidya, M. Mehta, V. Jairajani, Mavji Govindji, A. R. Ranjit, J. A. Kulkarni, S. K. Navalkar and others will speak.

## MR. S. R. U. SAVOOR.

### FIRST INDIAN TO WIN D. SC. OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A correspondent writes:—

It is announced in the "Saraswat Quarterly", the organ of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, that Mr. S. R. U. Savoor, Isaac Newton, Student, Trinity College, Cambridge, has just won the D.Sc., degree of the London University. Dr. Savoor is the first Indian to achieve this distinction in Mathematics of that University.

## NEED FOR ROAD FROM UTAN TO MANORI VIA GORAI.

During the course of a representation addressed to the President of the District Local Board of Thana by Mr. Ferreira it is stated "Being interested in Gorai, I beg to approach you and to humbly remind you and the Board over which you have the honour to preside, that it is now for years that the importance of having a road from Utan to Manori via Gorai constructed has been urged on the attention of the Boards. I understand that the need of the road has been recognised and it cannot be denied that the road is a necessity and that the cost of the surveys was sanctioned and the surveys were made, but the carrying out of the work is put off year after year. I think it is high time that this work should be taken in hand next fair weather and I have the honour to request that necessary provision might be made for the work being proceeded with, without fail after the rains. Why the road is urgently needed, what makes the importance of having it and why the want of it is the cause of many drawbacks have been pointed out and I shall not repeat these arguments here. I trust the matter will receive the attention it deserves. The rains have closed all vehicular traffic between the villages and the interruption of communication till long after the monsoon is keenly felt.

# INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Certain statements in the memorandum circulated by the British Medical Association provoke my troubling you with this letter.

The first objectionable statement is the implication that the social position of many of the Indians in the Indian Medical Service is not as high as it ought to be. Accepting this statement as being partly correct, may I ask the British Medical Association whether all the European officers in the army and in the Indian Medical Service form the nobility of Europe?

Edward Gibbon, when serving in the army, wrote of his fellow (European) officers: "My temper is incessantly soured by the society of rustic officers who are alike deficient in the knowledge of scholars and in the manners of gentlemen." In his "Indian Unrest", Sir Valentine Chirol says: "The social relations between the two races in India itself have certainly not been improved by the large influx of a lower class of Europeans."

The majority of the Indian officers in the army and in the Indian Medical Service have a higher social position in India than their European fellow officers in Europe. The knowledge of the English drawing room etiquette is not the only standard by which an Indian's social position is to be measured.

As for the wives of the European officers objecting to receive medical treatment from Indian Medical officers, this grievance can be easily remedied by appointing European medical officers where there are European ladies.

It would, however, be unfair to some English ladies to suggest that they would invariably prefer any European medical officer to an Indian holding the same rank.

The fact that, after attempting to draw an insulting comparison between the social status of Europeans and Indians, the British Medical Association talks in the same breath of Indian intelligence and "many excellent qualities' is in itself proof of the class of Europeans by which it is constituted.

It should know that it is not a great sin for the Indian medical man to expect to hold a post in the medical service of his own country for his own benefit and for that of his countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, August 18.

## NO TICKETS FOR RAWALPINDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give some space in your paper for the following lines.

I wanted to go to Rawalpindi with my family. I made all the preparations but when I went to the Victoria Terminus Station for reserving berths I was surprised to learn that none was allowed to proceed beyond Lahore under military instructions. When the Afghan War ended and peace has been signed it is difficult to understand why the restriction has not yet been removed. Even then was it not proper for the Railway companies to advertise in the papers that restriction has been placed for travelling beyond Lahore. It was good that I went to the station for tickets two days before, otherwise I would have been put to more difficulties. I also learn that a certain gentleman who wanted to proceed to Rawalpindi on account of his brother's serious illness there was also refused by the Railway Authorities. Now the Peace has been signed and I would therefore request the Military Authorities to remove this unnecessary restriction.

Dear Editor, I would also request you to raise your voice against this.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. A.

(Continued from column 6.)

to go to civil courts for their rights, the Magistrate could not interfere in such cases. Since December, 1917, there was ample time for Major Porter to go to a Civil Court and get an injunction against Sir Cowasji. How could it be called an emergency case? After referring to the rulings of some High Courts in the Indian Law Reports, Sir Chimanlal said that Sir Cowasji had every right to ring the bell and if it was considered as nuisance, Major Porter should go to the High Court and get an injunction.

INSTIGATION TO SHOOT THE GOOSE.

The Counsel, continuing, said that on the 16th of June, Major Porter instigated a man to shoot the goose at a place where a number of men were knocking about and some of whom might have been killed instead. Major Porter never regretted for it and on the contrary he was prouder. He said any gentleman would condemn Major Porter for the letters he wrote to Sir and Lady Cowasji on the 17th of June. On the 21st of June he threw showers of stones at Sir Cowasji's house without any provocation. He said under such circumstances Law would tell the Court to take security from Major Porter for keeping peace.

RIGHT TO RING THE BELL.

Sir Chimanlal then argued for a length of time to show that his clients had a right to ring the bell in his compound. He said that the custom had been going on for a long time. He said if Major Porter wanted to live near a mill and if he felt himself annoyed by it would the mill be stopped in that case?

The Court replied that Major Porter kept a Nursing Home, and consideration should be given to that. Referring to the simile of the mill the Court said Major Porter did not ask his neighbours to quit the whole house, but what he wanted was that a certain custom should be stopped.

Mr. DeCruz then addressed the Court and said that the case was quite under the jurisdiction of that Court and one in which his Worship was asked to interfere and grant relief from an annoyance which constituted danger to health and life and threatened the breach of peace. In cases where there was a likelihood of a riot or an affray that Court had authority to grant relief for two months and to move the local Government to take action in the matter. As his client could not afford to spend time and money to go to the High Court, he came to that Court for a speedy relief.

Judgment will be delivered on the 20th instant.

# ECHO OF THE MALI CASE.

## PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

On Monday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., applied for a notice upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sheriff of Bombay, to show cause why he should not be directed to abstain from causing annoyance to the complainant by ringing the bell in his compound, etc.

Mr. M. DeCruz appeared for the complainant; Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the respondent.

Lady Cowasji, cross-examined by Mr. DeCruz, admitted that the fountain in her garden was stopped by the Municipality. But that was a year before Major Porter came in her neighbourhood. She remembered when Mr. Muraban came to her. She told him that she would do all she could, to stop inconvenience to Major Porter. Since March last, he (Major Porter) was complaining about the bell. The complaint about the goose was made long before that. She took no steps regarding the complaints because she thought it was not necessary to do anything. On the 16th of July she ordered the bell to be rung as she got angry at the shooting of the goose. The bell was rung for about an hour. Continuing she said that Major Porter threw stones at the *chowkidar* and the *malee* and abused them without the least provocation. She had been living in the Ready-money House for the last 44 years and during that time there was no Nursing Home in the house, where Major Porter has settled. She did not remember if the bell was ever stopped when there was any sickness in her family. She said there was no sickness in her family for a long time.

AN INSULTING LETTER.

To Sir Chimanlal, witness said she took no notice of Major Porter's letter of the 18th as Major Porter had written an insulting letter on the 17th.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) examined by Sir Chimanlal, said that he lived in the house next to the Readymoney House. He remembered what happened on the 21st of July. On that night he was called by his mother and when he came to the Ready-money House he saw stones being thrown from Major Porter's house. He stood near the bell and struck it.

To the Court, the witness said he struck the bell in retaliation of the showers of stones they received. He saw a matting and threw stones at it. He hit the matting and then the stones stopped. Again stones were coming from the other side of Major Porter's house. He saw that the stones broke the tiles of a lower roof of the Major's house. He heard Major Porter shouting "Sir Cowasji, *maro*." He was told by his father's servants that Major Porter was breaking his own windows to accuse them. He did not tell them anything. He stood behind the coach-house when stones were coming. He leaned over the compound to see who was throwing stones.

THROWING STONES WITHOUT ANY REASON.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeCruz, Mr. Cowasji said Major Porter threw stones for no reason. It was a deliberate mischief.

To the Court, Mr. DeCruz said: We threw stones as a protest against the disturbances at night.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji said he did not see the windows being broken by Major Porter. The distance between Major Porter's bungalow and the bell was fifty feet.

Mr. Kaikhushru Aderji Ghaswalla, Sir Cowasji's son-in-law, examined by Sir Chimanlal, said he was a Barrister-at-Law, practising at Poona. On the 21st of June he was in Bombay and was residing at the Readymoney House. At night when he with other members of Sir Cowasji's house was in the dining room, stones were coming from the direction of Major Porter's house. They then came to the verandah. As soon as the gong was rung at 10 o'clock a shower of stones came. Another shower came at 11 o'clock. Two police officers came at about 11-30 p.m. They saw stones and the broken branch of the tree. Miss Shaw's room was just behind the coach-house. He did not see any stone thrown at Miss Shaw's room.

Replying to Mr. DeCruz, Mr. Ghaswalla said he was not in a position to deny that there were lights in Major Porter's bungalow.

To the Court the witness said:—I heard Lady Cowasji shouting "*pakrao, pakrao.*"

Sir Chimanlal then addressing the Court said that Major Porter wanted to invoke the jurisdiction of this Court under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He said, considering the facts, the Court had no jurisdiction to ask the respondent for stopping the ringing of the bell, etc. Continuing, the Counsel said Major Porter complained about the bell, coughing of the *chowkidar* and the striking of the bamboo. But he would submit that those things had been going on for a long time and since Major Porter came there in December, 1917. Major Porter had admitted that he did not complain of those things till March, 1919. Major Porter complained of only annoyance, but Section 144 was to be applied in emergencies only. That was not an emergency case. The petitioner admitted that at his instigation and with his gun, a man shot Sir Cowasji's goose; he threatened to break peace, if the annoyance was not stopped; he did not like to go to civil courts to get his rights established. The Counsel therefore argued that Major Porter should be bound over for preserving peace. It did not suit the mouth of the man who threatened to break peace if a certain thing was not done according to his will, to say that he wanted peace.

Authorities showed that when there was ample opportunity for the part to

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Tuesday, 19th August*, 1919.


## THE RACIAL BAR.

We hope the lesson of the protest of the Indian medical profession will not be lost either on the authorities, here and in England, or the British Medical Association which, we are sorry to observe, has adopted an attitude of professional intolerance towards Indian members of the profession—an attitude which, if persisted in, may seriously impair the amicable relations which exist between Indian and European members of the I.M.S. and the independent medical profession in this country. The hostile attitude of the British Medical Association towards the legitimate aspirations of Indians, based as it is on race prejudice pure and simple, is not calculated to enhance the faith of the people in the professions of Englishmen when they talk of equal opportunities and equal careers offered to Indians along with themselves. The memorandum which the Association privately circulated to I.M.S. officers in India in January last, the subsequent wirepullings from behind the scene, in order to work up an agitation among European members thereof against their Indian colleagues, and the final stampeding of Mr. Montagu into yielding to this unholy clamour, form a disgraceful episode in the history of the Association. The conspiracy has, no doubt, succeeded to a considerable extent, but if the Secretary of State and the Government do not wish that the canker of discontent, born of this injustice done to Indian members, should undermine the high traditions of this Service, there is still time for them to step in and rectify the blunders and injustices that have recently been perpetrated.

We had occasion during the continuance of the war to draw attention to the shabby treatment, in the matter of their rank and pay, accorded to Indians who had been offered temporary commissioned ranks in the I.M.S. Promises made along with the call for enlistment were treated as mere "scraps of paper" and Indians who had been in service at the front for even more than three years were ignored in regard to promotions, while Anglo-Indians and Eurasians after a year's service were automatically promoted to captaincies. Some of these injustices were rectified towards the close of the war, after the strong protest that went up from the Indian Press. But now that the war is ended, vigorous attempts are being made to reintroduce racial inequalities in a glaring form and to deprive Indian members of the Service of the fruits of their loyal and hazardous labours. It is true no definite undertaking of permanent appointments was given to Indians who were called to enlist in the temporary ranks of the I.M.S. during the war, but having regard to the fact that the war was prolonged for five years and that in consequence, Indians who enlisted in the temporary ranks will now find themselves stranded, it is but proper that some arrangement should be made for the majority of them at least to find suitable careers. The Government have established employment bureaux with a view to settle discharged soldiers in comfortable positions in civil life. Is it not the duty of Government to bestir themselves on behalf of the members of the medical profession, numbering nearly 900, who loyally came forth to serve the State during the war? We are extremely sorry to note that so far only 17 Indians, out of 900 holding temporary commission, have been given permanent appointments, while as many as 33 Europeans out of 146 have been so favoured. Why is this glaring disparity allowed? Is such racial discrimination in consonance with the principle outlined in Mr. Montagu's reply, quoted below, to the representatives of the deputation from the British Medical Association?:—

"That the Indian Medical Service must afford, in its organisation, increased and increasing opportunities for Indians to enter the service. I am sure you will admit that this is essential if the service is to continue to be firmly established in the respect of the people of India. It is in harmony with the policy of his Majesty's Government as regards all services as expressed by them through me on 20th August, 1917. *The application of this principle means that Indians ought to enter the service on equal terms and with equal opportunities of promotion.*"

Are Mr. Montagu and the Government of India keeping in sight the principle of "equal terms" and "equal opportunities" enunciated above? Is Mr. Montagu equally anxious to do justice to Indian candidates as he is to the European candidates? Apart from the appointments recently made, will Mr. Montagu honestly maintain that the announcement regarding the postponement of the question of admission of Indians to the increased scale of pay of I.M.S. in keeping with the policy of the declaration of August 20th, as interpreted by himself? Such a manifestly unjust discrimination would have appeared unthinkable after all the professions of sympathy and desire to do justice to Indians, to do away with the racial bar, and so on, and after all India's magnificent services during the war. But there is the announcement together with the cynical attempts made to deprive Indian candidates of their legitimate rights! What comfort is there in meditating on "declarations" and "charters" and admission to the League of Nations, when in experience Indians are made to suffer from racial exclusiveness in their own land?

The Government of India and Mr. Montagu owe it to the people of this country to withdraw the recent notification and announce that no racial discrimination whatsoever will be made henceforth in the appointments to the Indian Medical Service and that adequate provision will be made in the I.M.S., and outside it for Indians who held temporary commissions during the war. With a view to do away with all invidious racial distinctions it is also essential that all branches of the Service should be recruited by simultaneous examinations held in England and in India, so as to afford equal opportunities and conditions for competition to Europeans and Indians. The Public Services Commission burked this question, in spite of the strong demand in India for such an arrangement. The necessity for recruitment in India is becoming greater every year owing to the lack of accommodation and the prevailing prejudice against Indians in English hospitals. The question of simultaneous examinations must be decided at once, as otherwise the impression will go deeper into the Indian mind that the present arrangement is a device to deprive Indians of their legitimate rights. As to the question of the reorganisation of the Service, we do not know what recommendations were made by the mysterious Committee which toured the country in February last, but the suggestion that the I.M.S. should be divided into two distinct branches—one purely Military and Naval and the other Civil, the latter to form a war reserve with adequate training—is the sanest one and should commend itself to all concerned. Both the Service and the public have suffered from the present anomalous conditions and it is time a clear demarcation was made between the two branches of the Service.

## PERSIA.

Further details regarding the Anglo-Persian Agreement are calculated to inspire the assurance that that hapless country is, after all, to be given an opportunity for self-development. Close and dispassionate observers of the reality of the situation in Persia are agreed that the best way for the country to attain this end is to leave her people free to put their own house in order—without the guidance though not without the support, on self-respecting terms, of any outside Power. Failing this, the best arrangement is that provided in the Anglo-Persian Agreement under which Britain assumes the role of a guiding friend. The present distracted and chaotic state of the country is due not a little to the operations of the ill-fated Anglo-Russian Agreement and having regard to the financial straits of the country it is sad to recall that but for the weakness displayed by Britain in regard to the the Schuster affair, Mr. Schuster would have remained in the country and prevented its present helpless financial condition. But the lesson of the past, we hope, will not be lost sight of and that an entirely new policy will determine the action of Britain in her new relations with Persia. The Agreement gives Britain a tremendous opportunity. It is for her to prove that it will not be used as a scope for what Mr. Andrews tersely calls "the force of financial imperialism" but as a privilege of helping a struggling nation to regain its former glory as a free and great people.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Real Reform.**

We presume that the evidence of Mr. P. C. Roy did not quite satisfy even himself. If the choice were given, Mr. Roy would prefer bureaucracy in Central Government to bureaucracy in the provinces. We are not disposed to agree with Mr. Roy in his judgment. If the Central Government is liberalised, the reform would rapidly filter down and improve the entire administration; on Mr. Roy's choice, that result would not be automatic nor indeed a question of time, and that is why those who know the real centres of power in the administration do not yield on the question of introducing responsibility in the Central Government. Against the demand, there is nothing save the dogmatisations in the Joint Report, which, as we have often shown, are arbitrary and have no logical reference to the declaration of August 20. Mr. Roy supported the suggestion of the Moderates and regretted his inability to produce definite proposals. We pity his inability, but surely as a pillar of the Moderate party he might have read the memorandum prepared by the party in Britain which is clear and unequivocal on the point which non-plussed its secretary. "On what grounds", asks the memorandum, "is this vivifying principle (of responsibility) withheld from the chief domain viz., the Government of India? *If necessary, anywhere, it would seem to be necessary there.*" The memorandum proceeds to ask why "men who could be entrusted with the management of local self-government, education sanitation, agriculture and industries in separate provinces" should not be deemed equal to the task of controlling the operations of the salt and income-tax departments. The demand is resisted apparently in the hope of putting off the day of liberalisation of the Central Government to an indefinite period, and the point was not too abstruse for Mr. Roy not to have steadily presented in his evidence.

**South Africa.**

In a letter from South Africa published in the "Times of India", there is some valuable information touching the Commission of Enquiry referred to by Mr. Gandhi last week. Mr. Malan promised the enquiry. "The Commission is now in process of formation and its appointment will be announced very shortly." Further the scope of the enquiry will not be restricted to the Transvaal province but will extend to the whole of South Africa. The enemies of the Indian community are easing their own consciences with the false explanation that the "vested interests" guaranteed in the Smuts-Gandhi agreement were past personal interests and not communal interests. Behind all these attempts at sophistry there is the terrific impulse of race-hatred. Mr. Gandhi insisted that the Commission of Enquiry promised should not ignore Indians but contain an element representative of Indian interests, and appealed to the Viceroy to intercede. If the appointment of the Commission was to have been announced "very shortly", we wonder what has happened in the interval. The matter is the more serious because the enquiry is to cover the existence of the entire community in South Africa. We trust the Viceroy will not allow judgment to go against Indians by default but insist on adequate representation at all costs. The presence in South Africa is that the white man's burden is so heavy on account of the "black man" there, that he could not endure the existance of the "brown man" in that zone. It is not that the milk of human kindness for the indigenous population is overflowing; but it is some pretext for the extirpation of all civilised competitors. When the indigenous inhabitants reach the standard now reached by Indians, we may hear another tale. Leaving that alone, the situation is critical because the Commission might pronounce a sentence without representation from India. And to that object, should we now bend our energies. We hope the Viceroy is with us.

**Bombay University.**

The report of the Syndicate of the Bombay University for 1918-1919 is a modest and unpretentious document, but it contains evidence of sound work done in the year. The work of Indian Universities is strictly confined to the regulation of examinations and syllabuses, and it is within these limits that they could exercise their own initiative. Without denying the value of philological studies, we would like to see lectureships embrace a large field of live modern interests, and it is, therefore, a pleasure notice that the project of the School of Economics and Sociology is going to materialise under the guidance of no less a scholar than Professor Patrick Geddes. The long-pending question of the Simla School-leaving Examination was settled in the year under report. A small beginning was made with regard to the recognition of the degrees of sister universities in India. Pali was omitted from the list of additional languages at the School-leaving examination, but knowing as we do the strong feeling which still exists in favour of Pali, we cannot accept it as a final settlement. The principle of holding more examinations than one in the year—adopted in the case of B.A.—might be extended in future for the benefit of candidates appearing for other examinations as well. For the higher Arts as well as professional examinations the rule is undoubtedly salutary, but as to how far it is applicable to other examinations is a matter primarily for the opinion of the educationist and all that we note is that there has been a desire in several quarters that the concession should be extended. Th record of the University Company—in spite of the difficulties placed in its way—was creditable, while during the year there was endowment of Rs. 86,000 from the late Mr. Bhimrao Desai of Belgaum.

**Our Tramways.**

Mr. F. C. Rimington, Managing Director of local tramways Company, who is at present in London, avers, from his experience of London traffic, that we are much better off here in regard both to the fares and the congestion of traffic. Though the correctness of his statement in regard to fares may be conceded, there will certainly be many in Bombay who will contest the truth of his suggestion regarding congestion. Mr. Rimington says he waited for twenty minutes at a tube station near Piccadily without being able to obtain a seat or standing room in any of the cars which were passing. Thousands of tramway passengers in Bombay, will, we are sure, be able to declare with equal certainty that they have had sometimes to pass not only 20 minutes but even three-fourths of an hour or more before they could secure sitting or standing accommodation into a passing tram during the hours of heavy traffic at some of the well-known junctions. But what is more annoying than the congestion is the irregularity of the service during the busy hours of morning and evening. Though the scheduled intervals for arrivals of cars are given as two minutes or five minutes, in practice the majority of the cars are found arriving at intervals of ten, fifteen and even twenty minutes and then all of a sudden a string of cars will be seen coming and blocking the traffic for no purpose. Much of the present congestion during the busy hours would disappear if the service is made more regular and if the conductors are given discretion to make up for time lost by greater speed when necessary.

**The Tragedy of Coercion.**

In a recent number of the "Positivist Review" Mr. S. H. Swinny writes as follows:—

"In the hour of England's danger, India had no hesitation. She did not stay to think of old grievances, she did not bargain for favour or even bare justice in the future, but boldly placed all her resources at the service of the Allied cause. She contributed more men than all the self-governing Colonies together; and the Viceroy was able without misgiving almost to denude the country of European troops. It has, therefore, seemed all the greater grievance that new and drastic criminal legislation directed against anarchy and sedition has been passed through the Viceroy's Legislative Council, against the vote of the Indian representatives and amid the determined opposition of the country. The new Bills are considered in India to take away safeguards vital for the protection of the innocent; they are held to be unnecessary in time of peace, though during the war drastic restrictions caused no complaint; and in India the Government already possesses large, and even extravagant powers. All Indians seem united in opposition. Moderates and Extremists put aside their conflicts. When will the Indian Government learn the importance of carrying the people with them? The successful fight against anarchism depends much less on the powers of the police than on its efficiency, and still more on the whole-hearted support of the people."

Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.

**"The Unrest in India."**

"The Literary Guide", the well-known Rationalist organ, writes:—

A local Secretary of the R. P. A. in India supplies some interesting particulars concerning intellectual movements in that country. There was good hope that these would be stimulated by the war, but the hope has so far been frustrated by the reactionary forces. In fact, autocracy has had a revival which has extended to spheres other than political, and even the harmless "Guide" has been prevented from entering Burma on at least one occasion. Only one paper opened its columns to liberal thought and advocated a more sympathetic policy towards the Indian people. The editor of that paper has been deported, and is now in London. Among the rulers an impression seems to exist that any kind of mental liberty tends to Bolshevism. Surely it is precisely in the atmosphere of freedom that Bolshevism will find its own level. Attempts to crush liberty end in enlarging it.

## INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

### IV.—THE RACE FEELING TO-DAY.

I find that before I go on to describe the conditions with regard to race feeling which I have witnessed in Australia and New Zealand I must make still clearer the picture of the things I found prevailing in Africa.

In Capetown, I met an Indian Mahomedan gentleman of high education who impressed me very much by his ability and culture. He had married a Scotch lady, while living in Edinburgh, and had some delightful children who won my heart at once. He himself was a man whom I was proud to meet and converse with; his wife also was cultured and refined. Yet even here, in Capetown, which was by far the most liberal city in South Africa in racial matters, his wife and children, whom he loved devotedly, were evidently very miserable because of the treatment they received—the race prejudice against them was so strong. When his wife, later on in our acquaintance, told me the whole story, it filled me with shame and indignation to think that my countrymen could have acted in such a manner. This Indian doctor had organised, with remarkable capacity, the "coloured" and Indian electorate which had votes for the Cape Parliament. But though he had taken a very high medical degree at Edinburgh and was far more cultured than most of the Europeans that I met, he himself had no vote at all in the South African Union Parliament. This supreme legislative body in South Africa, corresponding with the House of Commons in the British constitution, has been racial from its very foundation. This one condition of race exclusiveness was stipulated from the first, especially by the Boers, and the British Parliament did not insist on the more liberal basis advocated by Cecil Rhodes. It is this fundamental racial injustice that has vitiated the healthy life of the Union ever since.

**A Clergyman's Embarrassment.**

While I was in Capetown, I was asked to preach at a Church whose presiding clergyman was a liberal-minded Englishman, a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and their children, and a staunch helper of the Indian indentured labourers in Natal. Mr. Gandhi's son was with me and I felt certain that in this one church at least there would be no race prejudice shown. I was the more assured on this point, because I had been told that a large sum had been contributed by his congregation towards Christian mission work in India, and that the children of the church were very earnest in their support of Indian Christian missions providing money each year for certain Indian orphan children. So I had no hesitation about going to preach there, and I took with me as a matter of course Mr. Gandhi's son, though he warned me as to what might happen. He was received with perfect kindness by my host, the clergyman, in his own house before the service. But when I said that he was going to come to church with me there was at once uneasiness and embarrassment. He *did* actually go; but a corner was found for him at the very back, close to the door. This was evidently the limit that public feeling would allow. The congregation could provide liberal sums for Indian Christian missions and their children were ready to give also. But to accord the son of a most respected Indian gentleman racial equality with themselves, in their own Christian Church, was more than an enlightened Capetown congregation could safely risk. So strong was public sentiment against it.

**Running the Gauntlet in Orange Free State.**

I will give one other significant incident that came within my own experience. I was very unwell at Ladysmith, after an attack of malarial fever, and made up my mind to go direct to Capetown, instead of returning to Johannesburg. But the difficulty of such a course was to get Mr. Gandhi's son with me, by rail, through the Orange Free State,—that was the train route. Now the Orange Free State is a closed territory for Indians. However, I determined to run the risk and he actually travelled with me. Very early in the morning, on the bleak Harrismith platform, there was great excitement, and a military officer came up

(Continued on page 8.)

# MEXICO AND BRITAIN.

## GENL. CARRANZA'S ORDER.

## BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO LEAVE MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p m., Aug. 18.

NEW YORK.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington states that General Carranza has ordered M. Cummins, the British *charge d'affaires* at Mexico City to leave the country. The reason is not stated.

## BUDAPEST CABINET REFORMED.

### FRIEDRICH STILL ITS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—It is officially announced from Budapest that the Cabinet has been reformed with Friedrich still Premier, Lovaczy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Schnitzler, Minister for War. All are bourgeois radicals.

Other parties represented are small farmers, clericals, anti-Semites, Conservatives and the old official class.

Several portfolios have been offered to the Social-Democrats who are hesitating to accept owing to the fears that the conservative and bourgeois parties intend to abolish Karolyi's scheme of proportional representation.

## WATCHING DANUBE SHIPPING.

### BRITISH MONITORS IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 18.

BUDAPEST, August 16.—Several British monitors and two patrol-boats arrived here on Friday to watch the Danube shipping. The crews were joyfully greeted by the public.

## NATIONAL SOCIALISTS' PROGRAMME.

### MR. THORNE ON DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 18.

At Northampton, in the course of the National Socialist Party's conference, Mr. Will Thorne M. P. urged the development of a disciplined educated and organised democracy capable of carrying out a real democratic reconstruction policy as the best means of defeating trusts and monopolies. Mr. Thorne strongly opposed the Bolshevist tendencies.

## NEW ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GOVT. IN RUSSIA.

### LIANZOFF ELECTED PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

HELSINGFORS, August 12.—A New Russian northwestern provisional government has been formed under the premiership of Lianzoff. The general complexion of the ministry is moderately revolutionary socialistic and strongly anti-Bolshevik.

## DEATH OF BARON INVERCLYDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

The death is announced of Baron Inverclyde.

## DEATH OF LATE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

The death is announced of Isvolsky, a former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## MR B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is preparing his case to take it to the Privy Council in consultation with his solicitors.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

# JOINT COMMITTEE.

## NEED FOR HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

## MR. P. C. ROY'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 18.

In the course of to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Mr. P. C. Roy, Joint Editor of the "Bengali" defended the Government of India. Mr. Roy said that if given choice between the bureaucracy in the provinces or in the central Government, he would certainly choose the latter. This was the considered opinion of those who came in contact with the Government of India. He supported the suggestion of the Moderates for some responsibility and regretted inability to produce definite proposals.

Referring to Sir Sankaran Nair's minute of dissent against paragraph 33, Mr. Roy urged that the diarchy in the provinces must be as complete as the diarchy at Simla. Controlling the diarchy in the provinces was the negation of autonomy. The subjects chosen for the transfer in the Government of India, if any were chosen at all, should be absolutely independent of the subjects chosen in the provinces. He suggested non-official presidents of popular assemblies and urged that the appointment of a High Commissioner in London should be embodied in the bill.

### SAFEGUARDING INDIAN CHRISTIAN INTERESTS.

Mr. A. H. Chowrayappa, representing the Indian Christian Association of Madras, dwelt on the priceless blessing of freedom of worship conferred by British rule. He depicted the strong Brahmin feelings against Christians and contended that a Brahmin's rule should not be allowed to monopolise more than its share of the political government of the country. It was wholly inaccurate to say that the caste system was breaking down. He asked for better educational facilities, that a release from the oppression be given to the Christians and Indians and that the balance of power among all classes of people should be equitably distributed. He did not ask for communal representation but that a number of official appointments of Brahmins who mostly held them, be limited. Non-Brahmins had the poorest chance of getting official appointments. He feared that if the Brahmin officials had a free hand, the Christians would be treated very harsly.

## DEATH OF BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 18.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Lincoln.

## PEACE CLEMENCY IN BENGAL.

### RELEASE OF 2338 PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 17.

In connection with the signature of the Treaty of Peace, 2,338 prisoners, including females, were released from jails in the Presidency of Bengal.

## VICEROY'S COLD WEATHER TOUR.

### TO VISIT MADRAS AND MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive in Madras on Monday the 24th November at 8 a.m., the arrival at the Central Station being public. He will leave Madras on 26th for Bangalore, arriving at Bangalore Cantonment Station at 8-30 a.m. the following day. He will leave Bangalore on 28th idem at 10-30 p.m. for Shimoga *en route* to Gersoppa Falls, which will be reached on 29th at noon.

After spending a day there His Excellency will arrive in Mysore, the arrival being public, at 8 a.m. on the 1st December. He will make a stay of eleven days in the State, part of which will be devoted to witnessing Khodda operations which are being organised on elaborate scale by the Mysore Government.

The First All-India Public Libraries Conference will be held in Madras on the 24th, 25th and 26th of October. J. S. Kudalkar, Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, will preside. The President-elect has undertaken to arrange the exhibition of library materials, journals and periodicals both inland and foreign.

## JUTE PRESS ON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 18.

A serious fire took place last evening in a godown of the Atlas Jute Press at Chitpore owned by Kesaram Poddar and two other jute balers. The godown was a two-storied building stacked with baled jute which was completely burnt. The fire was noticed at seven and was brought under control after two hours. The cause of the fire is not known, the bales are still smouldering but it is expected that the fire will be extinguished by noon to-day. The approximate loss is said to be over rupees half a lakh.

# ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

## FRUIT OF NINE MONTHS' LABOUR.

## BRITAIN'S CO-OPERATION WITH PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

The Anglo-Persian agreement in no way means that Britain is assuming fresh and costly obligations nor that Persia has given up any part of her liberties. Persia took the initiative in requesting Britain to help to rehabilitate the fortunes of Persia because she realised that Britain was the only great neighbour closely interested in her future and able and willing to furnish help.

The agreement also includes an undertaking that Britain will co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of the Anglo-Persian enterprise to improve the means of communication by railway construction, etcetera. All Anglo-Persian committee of experts will be appointed to reverse the customs tariff with a view to remodelling it to promote the prosperity of the country. The Anglo-Persian agreement is the result of nine months' negotiations. The Shah participated in and favoured the negotiations throughout. His visit to Great Britain is regarded as a proof of goodwill. The agreement contains provisions enabling Great Britain to back the Persian Government in realising several of its unrealised claims including the revision of the existing Anglo-Persian treaties, Persia's claim to compensation for the material damage suffered at the hands of other belligerents and rectification of the Persian frontier at points where the parties agree that this is justifiable.

## BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

Commenting on the Anglo-Persian agreement "The Times" says:—"Britain's desire is that Persia shall stand on her own feet and with the aid now given her she should be able to reorganise her administration. The Persians have now a renewed opportunity to show their capacity for an enlightened government. If they cease from the strife and purge their departments from corruption, the agreement should help to produce definite stabilsetion in the Middle East of which Persia is he core."

The "Daily Chronicle" says.—"It is to Persia's interests and to ours that she be free. It is also to both our interests to shut the door to the concession-hunters and check the intrigues of the Young Turks, Bolsheviks and adventurers."

The "Daily Mail" points out that there is no justification for any anxiety regarding the complete independence of Persia.

"The "Manchester Guardian" says that honestly and honourably worked, the Agreement may prove the beginning of a new and better era for a once great people.

## DEMOBILISED TROOPS.

### TRAVELLING ADVISORY BOARD ON VISIT TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 18.

Mr. G. H. Day and Mr. C. R. Bathurst, representatives of the Ministry of Labour, England, who have come out as a Travelling Advisory Board, arrived in Simla on Saturday and during a stay of about one week here will confer with the Government of India on questions of resettlement in civil life of officers and men on their release from army service. Their visit to this country shows that the Government at Home is extremely anxious that every officer and man serving in India shall know what is being done to help in the great question of resettlement and are already doing all that is possible in this direction. Both Mr. Day and Mr. Bathurst have great experience of conditions of labour under various circumstances of life. They have had previous experience of the East; Mr. Day having been a non-official member of the Federated Malay State Council. Both were serving in France during the war before they joined the Ministry of Labour at Home. Their expert advice on questions re-employment, schemes of training and financial assistance will go a long way to help the men in finding suitable employment on returning to England. During their stay in India the Travelling Advisory Board will make a comprehensive tour in visiting places where there are considerable bodies of British troops and give them personal advice and acquaint them with the facilities provided by Government in obtaining appointments in civil life and also training both for able-bodied and disabled officers and men. The details of their tour will be published in due course.

On leaving Simla they will proceed to Deolali to interview the men passing through that camp and after finishing their work in India it is possible they may visit Mesopotamia. In Simla they will give interviews to officers and men in the district in the office of the Central Employment Bureau which is co-operating with them. Having regard to the number of troops involved it will of course be impossible for the Travelling Advisory Board to go into much detail, but they hope to advise all as regards the general lines on which they should proceed on demobilisation and which departments they should place themselves in touch with. Similar advisory boards have visited France, Italy and other theatres of war.

# "30TH MARCH RIOT CASE."

## COUNSEL'S COMMENT ON WITHHOLDING DOCUMENTS

## A DEAF-AND-MUTE MAN AS ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 18.

The "30th March riot case" came on for hearing again on the 15th.

Mr. Jeffreys S. P. and Sajjad Hussain, Editor of the "Delhi Gazette" were examined as prosecution witnesses on a previous hearing.

Mr. Asaf Ali addressed the Court before the framing of the charges, and in the course of his argument he severely commented on the non-production of the document containing the result of the identification of the accused, because he said it was unfair to the accused that a document, essential to the prosecution which happened to be favourable to the accused, had been withheld. He then pointed out the fact that out of the 12 persons accused, 9 bearing injuries caused by bullets had been discharged for want of proof. Of the rest Bishan Saroop, accused, was spoken of by Inspector Hamidudden as a sort of ambassador between the authorities and the people at the railway station. He was said to have really assisted the authorities in keeping peace. There was nothing on record to show that Bishan Saroop shared the common object, if there was any of the so-called unlawful assembly and no *prima facie* case had been made out against him. If anything the balance of prosecution evidence was in support of the accused's innocence. He was certainly entitled to a discharge.

Regarding Gunga, the next accused, speaking with much feeling, Mr. Asaf Ali said that it was a terrible irony of fate that one who had already been deprived by nature of the powers of hearing and speech stood now to lose his liberty through the merciful attention of his fellow beings of the police.

### "NOT A TITTLE OF EVIDENCE."

Referring to the record, he urged that there was not a tittle of evidence to establish the slenderest *prima facie* case against him. How could a man unable to speak or hear be imagined to share the commin object of the assembly at the railway station. The worst that had been said against him was that he was present along with the others, before the people were fired at on the 30th March, and he was not one of those who was fired at. If mere presence presence on that occasion was to be considered an offence, then each one of the witnesses, who had given evidence on behalf of the prosecution ought to have been placed in the dock along with the accused.

Continuing, counsel said that he could not comprehend by what canons of ethics or provisions of law the prosecution were justified in indicating a person so manifestly destitute of the very faculties which alone could enable him to understand the object of an unlawful assembly or to communicate with them. Counsel expressed his inability to communicate with Gunga in spite of his utmost efforts and regretted that he was compelled to withdraw for want for instructions, but it was out of sheer humanity and a regard for the primary object of his profession, that of helping the administration of justice, that he had undertaken to address the Court on behalf of Gunga.

### "MERCILESS LAW."

Respecting the third accused, Debipershad, he said that a harder case it was difficult to imagine. Accused was first bayoneted in the back, afterwards received hot lead into his body, and had been permanently disabled from pursuing his avocation as a clerk, his right hand having been permanently injured. But merciless law now required that he should undergo a second ordeal. However counsel was not prepared to deny that evidence on record did go to make out a flimsy *prima facie* case against him. Counsel had purposely refrained from cross-examining prosecution witnesses in order to show the court that although the defence had not utilized any of its opportunities, the prosecution had failed to make out a good case. Law gave him the right to recall prosecution witnesses for cross-examination after the framing of charges, and as he was resolved to avail himself of the opportunity he would not mind if the court charged Debipershad.

In passing he remarked that the prosecution had rather irrelevantly sought to make out that hartal on the 30th was in itself an unlawful object. It was difficult to comprehend why a political issue had been introduced into a simple criminal proceedings arising out of an alleged riot assembly; but since counsel's objection had been overruled in the beginning he would now content himself with hoping that after the framing of the charge he would have ample opportunity of meeting the prosecution on this point.

### ACCUSED GUNGA DISCHARGED.

The Court then heard the public prosecutor and after considering the case carefully, discharged Gunga and framed charges under section 145, 147 and 332 I.P.C.

The defence have recalled nearly all the prosecution witnesses, and have cited more than a hundred witnesses to refute prosecutions contentions. Among the defence witnesses are Sir R. N. Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Pundits Malviya and Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. C. F. Andrews, several members of the Council, many editors of daily newspapers a large number of citizens of Delhi, Col. Meadon and another magistrate.

### APPLICATION TO EXAMINE LEADERS DISALLOWED.

An application was also made for the examination of Indian leaders including Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Mr. Sastri, Hon. Mr. Banerji, now in London, on Commission. The Magistrate has declined to entertain this application.

Next dates of hearing are September 8, 9 and 10.

# LATEST CABLES.

## MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS ON N. W. FRONTIER.

### VICEROY'S REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 18.

A White Paper is published giving the correspondence between Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy regarding Medical arrangements and provisioning on the North-West Frontier. Mr. Montagu telegraphed to Lord Chelmsford in July as regards Reuter reports from India and Parliamentary allegations. The Viceroy replying on the 27th July suggests that publicity be given to a statement from Indian newspapers "which Reuter apparently did not mention."

The Viceroy's replies state that cholera was epidemic among civilians in the whole area of operations. There had been large numbers of recently enlisted transport and other followers without any "water discipline" or ideas of sanitation, also an insufficiency of supervision owing to shortage of experienced British Officers and personnel. The Viceroy declares that supervisory arrangements for immediate supply of pure water in such terrain was impossible in the case of troops compelled to march in abnormal heat. He states that the disease was very small among British troops. Cholera cases at the time of telegraphing had been point five and nine point eight-eight respectively for British and Indian troops out of the total employed.

The reply outlines the protective measures adopted, but says the work was hampered by shortage of pumps. He declares that the news of cholera outbreak was purposely not published for military reasons of which he approved. It would have encouraged the Afghan morale and discouraged recruiting in India.

### NO SHORTAGE OF RATIONS.

The Viceroy denies that shortage of rations ever occurrrd; in some cases authorised food reserves were exceeded. The Afghan outrage came when India was not only stripped to the narrowest margins of safety as regards personnel and munitions, but when its strength was further reduced owing to popular demand for demobilization and when military arrangements had been somewhat dislocated owing to the situation in the Punjab and elsewhere in India. Advanced echelons of field army had to replace disaffected frontier militia and preserve order in districts. A pre-arranged plan of rapid concentration had to be reversed and the arrangements for despatch of stores and equipments were disorganised. The Viceroy quotes the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that a certain time must elapse before the machinery of hospital services at the rear would work smoothly, however, elaborately pre-arranged and quotes the early days in France and Gallipoli.

The statement that the wounded after action at Dakka were left with only two doctors is described as a deliberate misstatement.

With regard to Kohat, the Viceroy refers to the great and unexpected strain on the hospital there which could not immediately be remedied. He considers it fortunate that the outbreak of cholera was not worse than it was. Mr. Montagu telegraphed on 15th August about his inability to reconcile the specific allegations relative to Kohat hospital with the statement that there was no deficiency and requests further inquiry. The White Paper does not contain a reply.

## CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS.

### OCCUPY PRESSBURG BRIDGEHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 18.

PRAGUE, Aug. 15.—The Czecho-Slovak troops occupied the bridgehead at Pressburg, crossing the Danube at two points partly by rafts and partly by the bridge. They silently captured the Magyar picket whereupon the whole garrison surrendered.

## STRIKE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK.

### SERVICE OF MOTOR BUSES INSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 18.

NEW YORK.—The strike of subway and elevated railways has held up the traffic in Manhattan and Bronx. Three million passengers are carried daily. The Mayor of New York is instituting service of motor-buses. The War Department has lent three-hundred while private motorcars are plying for hire and charging nominal fares.

## CHOLERA ON THE MALWA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 18.

Five hundred cases of sickness and six deaths occurred on the transport Malwa which has arrived at Plymouth from India with troops from Mesopotamia.

## CABLE ITEMS.

In the message regarding the blocking of the Suez Canal, the name of the Italian warship was Bassilicata and the date of explosion was August, 13th.

COLOGNE.—Reduction of the British Army of Occupation is proceeding rapidly. Whole divisions at a time are returning to the United Kingdom. British military authorities are permitting soldiers who volunteer to assist in harvesting at full rates of pay.

# THE PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

## DR. SUBRAMANIAM'S SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to offer, through your widely-read columns, a few suggestions with reference to what is essential in the highest interest of all concerned for the attainment, so far as is possible in the circumstance of the cases, of the great object intended to be secured by the sitting of the Commission to enquire into the recent occurences in the Punjab? According to the London Correspondent of the "Maharatta", Lord Justice Cave, the Hon. Dr. Sapru and one other member whose name is not yet known will constitute the Committee of enquiry in question. The selection of the Lord Justice cannot be said to be very happy, having regard to the fact that, as pointed out in "New India" the other day, his Lordship when Home Secretary, was not remarkable for insight or breadth of view. But, let us assume that his Lordship will bring to bear upon the discharge of his duties in the Committee all that independence and impartiality which it is customary to associate with the British judiciary; let us also assume that the other two members of the Committee will not lack in any degree those high qualifications needed to render the findings of the Committee acceptable to the public. Even then, it is scarcely necessary to say that what is wanted to make the enquiry one of the right kind would not have been provided by the selection of three such unexceptionable judges for the purpose. Their talent and desire to sift and ascertain the truth would go for nothing unless they are enabled to have before them all the evidence available in regard to actual happenings in the Punjab during the period to which the enquiry relates, the evidence as to the true cause of such happenings and as to the action of the authorities in meeting the exigencies of the case and the whole subject thoroughly thrashed out from the point of view of the people of the Punjab as a whole and presented with that fulness and ability which its undeniable gravity demands. Now how is all this to be done and who is to do it? Of course, it is impossible to think that these inevitable points will be left unattended to by the Secretary of State who has so far not been slow to yield to the pressure of public opinion in demanding the enquiry. But what is absolutely important is the adequacy and character of the arrangements to be made with reference to the presentation of the prosecution evidence and prosecution view before the Committee. I have used the term prosecution not inadvisedly. Surely, the enquiry is in regard to matters implying the most serious accusations against the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab during the late Lieutenant-Governor's regime. It is unthinkable that an enquiry into the proceedings of the highest Executive in the country could be well and duly conducted without a prosecuting official body fit to undertake the onerous duty of throwing light upon the actions of those who constituted such Executive and who are still in their wielding powers practically irresistible.

Surveying the whole position, I submit, with all deference, that the best way of making suitable provision for the purpose is for the Secretary of State to place the prosecution in the hands of Sir Sankaran Nair, giving him all the aid needed in the matter of funds and the like for carrying out his very difficult task. He should be allowed to engage competent and able Counsel on behalf of the prosecution, also employ sufficient agents to ascertain the names of witnesses to be summoned for giving evidence before the Committee and otherwise perform all those functions that will devolve on the Police under ordinary conditions in helping Government Prosecutors before the Courts of Justice in the country. One may assert without fear of contradiction that a better selection cannot be made than that of Sir Sankaran Nair for the responsible work under reference. The selection ought to be satisfactory to both the parties concerned. For on the one hand apart from his well known ability and distinction as an Advocate and Judge, he was, until the other day, a trusted member of the very Executive against whose accusation to be enquired into by the Committee stands made. The knowledge which as such a member he possesses of what had to be done by the Executive to meet the emergency will serve him in making the prosecution to be as far as possible fair to the accused. Furthermore, but for his earnest and vigorous protests, Martial Law in the Punjab would

(Continued on page 8.)

# MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

## AIMS OF EDUCATION.

## PROF. KNIGHT'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The second session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Conference commenced at Haroon Hall at noon to-day, Prof. J. B. Knight, Principal of the Agricultural College, presiding. There were present a large number of delegates from Bombay, Junagadh and other parts of the Presidency, among others being the Sardar Saheb of Wai, Prof. Advani, Mr. M. W. Shaik, Miss A. Begum, Miss N. Sayad, Fathers Lauder and Alberghetti of the St. Vincent's High School, Mr. Taherali Mahomedbhoy, Mr. Hasham Ismail, the Maulana Saheb, etc.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, read a letter from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla regretting his inability to attend and wishing the Conference every success. In opening the proceedings Khan Bahadur Jaffer, on behalf of the student population of Poona, offered a hearty welcome to the delegates and said:—"I am glad that the formation of an organisation like this which owes its initial inspiration to such young men of noble ideals as Mr. Fazulbhoy Rahimtulla, is a move in the right direction. It implies co-operation and unity of aim and of purpose and its success or otherwise will depend on the nature of co-operation that you may exercise in furtherance of your objects. Here is, therefore, a proper field for the cultivation of that spirit of mutual helpfulness and joint work which will stand in good stead in after-life. I know that differences of opinion might sometimes arise, as it happens in every organisation of human beings; but let these not excite you out of your wits. Try to cultivate the sense of compromise and forbearance and mutual respect and you are bound to succeed. Youth is the time for noble enthusiasm. Let this not be wasted over petty squabbles and mean bickerings. It would be really unfortunate if the handful of Muslim college students that we have got in this Presidency should at any time find it difficult to put on together or smooth their differences, should they ever arise, in a spirit of calm reasonableness. The spirit that has brought you together this day, please sustain and carry it into your respective local clubs and college unions, for it is there that the foundations of fellowship and co-operation are properly laid."

### PROF. KNIGHT'S ADDRESS.

Prof. J. B. Knight, the President of the Conference, who was received with applause, then rose and delivered a thoughtful address in the course of which he said, "Education is often thought of as applicable to the mind only, but it is not confined solely to the improvement of this part of man. The body and soul or spirit equally need to be developed. Why have our attempts to improve education so often met with dismal failure? It is because they have aimed at a one-sided development of a man rather than the development of all his capabilities. There is an urgent necessity that increased attention should be given to the education of the body. Athletics and sports are very well as far as they go, but as carried out in most educational institutions they fall very far short of satisfying all the needs for educating the bodies of students especially in our Indian colleges. Education of the hand not only works for a well-balanced development of growth, but reacts upon brain development, so that one who is trained to skillfully use his hands, will also be able to use his brain better. One of the greatest hindrances to the advancement of the Indian is the false notion that manual labour is degrading. The methods in use for imparting as well as for acquiring knowledge are in my opinion very faulty and limited. Books and lectures are frequently the sole or major sources of learning facts. The training of the powers of observation are often completely neglected. In nearly every subject this group of our faculties could be very much more highly developed and utilised for gaining information. I have often been asked in what way Indian students differ most from students in the West. The most noticeable difference in my opinion is in respect to their powers of observation. As was said of a certain people, "You have eyes and see not, ears and hear not." From the habit of studying nature all about you—the trees, the flowers, the crops of the fields, the birds and insects and the most important of all your fellow-men,—all will give you ample opportunities for valuable lessons.

### WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Education is so often looked upon as only consisting of the accumulation of facts either by means of reading and study or through exercising of our powers of observation and then the training of our memory to retain them and produce them at the right moment. This is not the whole of education by any means. Other mental faculties also need discipline. No education is worthy of the name unless it teaches one to use the facts thus obtained to solve the problems of life. Increased ability to think is one of the first characteristics of the educated and great attention should be given by educationist to the proper development of this power. Habits of accurate definition, of correct reasoning, of ascribing results to their true causes and of carefully testing all evidence, should be established as a definite part of education. Far more time should be allotted in every course to the training of students to solve definite problems and less to the accumulation of facts. If the student knows where to find the facts when he needs them and how to use them, his education may be said to have been very well started even though he is not a walking encyclopaedia of information. Although a man may possess a healthy body, a well-trained hand and well-stored mind, thoroughly disciplined in powers of thought, he is not fully developed unless there is a strong purpose behind and intense power to use and direct this equipment. The correct use of the powers of mind and body need to be guided by this element or man's complex nature and such guidance constitutes morals. The importance in training in morals is patent to us all. An immoral man possessing a well-developed brain and body is a far greater danger to community than a man with the same propensity who is ignorant.

An education which omits the development of man's moral nature is certainly defective. If such an educational platform is to be laid down whose is the responsibility of carrying it out? It may be one of the duties of Government to provide for the education of the masses. However the Government alone by mere erection of school buildings and the employment of teachers will find it very hard to make progress unless the assistants come from the leaders of the communities. And such individuals cannot shake off their responsibility upon Government. Here lies a great field for the talents of the educated members of the backward communities. It is for them to awaken the desire for education, stimulate a thirst for knowledge and induce all the members of the community to avail themselves of all existing opportunities and to clamour for more.

### START A FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

It seems to me highly desirable for your community to establish a fund for higher education to assist in the training up of the Mahomedans who would be able to enter the public services and there represent you in proportion to your number. Claim by virtue of your superior ability and education your share of these places rather than try to secure them by any special preference.

One of the functions of education is to widen the outlook. An ignorant person is intolerant and bigoted. Another higher aspect of education is the training of the judgment to discern the false from the true under whatever garb it may appear."

This concluded the morning's proceedings. In the afternoon the Conference assembled again for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions for the next day's sitting.

## A SINDHIS' UNION IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you oblige and publish the following in your esteemed journal? There is a large number of Sindhis resident in Bombay and the number is daily increasing. Besides the two hundred young men receiving education in different colleges there is the trading class at Musjid Bunder which counts its members by thousands. These latter have been staying here for years and have even got a few primary schools for their children.

I am not aware how these came into existence and how they are working but I know that there is no organized association of all the Sindhis responsible for them. I am writing this to urge the formation of such a body and, in these days of the triumph of 'Co-operation,' there is no need of any arguments to support my proposal. The association could work on lines similar to those of other Commercial Unions in the city and could serve to bring together all its members and promote healthy social intercourse. Besides, it could take up the study of problems affecting the members themselves, of the housing of students and others, the education of children, relief to the needy, etc. The union might adopt practical measures to solve these problems and many more that confront it from time to time. I would wish other Sindhi friends who may be thinking over the matter to come out with their views and suggestions. But I think I must wind up, Sir, and thank you for your indulgence.—Yours, etc.,

'A SINDHI.'

Bombay, Aug. 18.

## WOMEN CIVILIANS FOR INDIA.

H. C. L. writes to the "Spectator":—"As for the objection that the [Emancipation of Women] Bill let women into the Indian Civil Service, if a woman like Mrs. Besant is to exercise so much influence for evil in Indian politics, we do not see why a wiser woman in the Indian Civil Service should not exercise influence for good." So argues the writer of a leading article in the "Times" of the 5th instant. His premiss, that Mrs. Besant has been mischievously effective in India, must be granted, but his argument seems to rest on the mistaken assumption that the work of an Indian civilian consists of political writing and speechifying, by which means Mrs. Besant's "influence for evil" has been exerted. An Indian civilian, at any rate until he reaches the highest rungs of the official ladder, has no concern with such activities as these. A District Officer has to deal with very different matters, such as the assessment and collection of land revenue and other taxes; the control of a large body of police, armed and civil, and of a numerous staff of native officials, ranging from patwaris, or village accountants, to Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors. He must be ready, at any season of the year, to visit, probably on horseback, any part of a district of from two thousand to five thousand square miles, to suppress riots, to regulate religious processions, to accompany a party of troops to maintain order when local disturbances are threatened, to inspect roads, schools, police stations, to inquire on the spot into serious crimes, to runfamine or cholera camps. All this is surely not work for women, even for single women, especially in a country where women is popularly regarded as so very much the weaker vessel. As for its being undertaken by wives and mothers—*solvuntur risu tabulae!*

## INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

and asked me for an explanation. I told him at once who we were and on what business we were bound. He asked me for a written undertaking, that I would not stop anywhere at all in the Orange Free State, and when I had given it, we were allowed to proceed. I shall never forget the menacing look on the faces of the men on the Harrismith platform on that chilly early morning, nor the way they crowded round our carriage when they heard the news that an Indian was on the train. I was rather amused afterwards to find that my word was not trusted, and that a telegram had preceded me to the border station, where a railway official entered the compartment to see that I had not left my Indian fellow passenger behind. I have given this example, as it is typical of the extraordinary difficulties Indians have to encounter in South Africa even when they have been born there and have made it their home. The whole province of the Orange Free State has now been made almost entirely free from Indians and every man in it seems determined that not another Indian shall ever be allowed to settle there,—no matter what may be his rank or education. The Transvaal is steadily pursuing the same policy. I cannot obtain the corrected figures, but if my memory serves me, there were 12,000 Indians in the Transvaal only a few years ago and now there are less than five thousand.

### Race—The One Vital Question.

I have often been asked whether the Labour Party in South Africa would not take the side of the Indians in these matters, just as in England, it had taken the side of the Indians so often in English politics. But this very question denotes a misunderstanding of the whole South African situation and a failure to realise the race problem. In England, it may be said, in rough and general terms, that there is no race feeling, for the simple reason that, outside the sea port towns, men and women, who are of Asian and African descent, are very rarely encountered. Furthermore, there is no economic question raised by different racial standards of living. Hence there are not stored up in England the materials for such an explosive force as that which is found in South Africa. As we shall see later on, the same thing is true to a very great extent of Australia and New Zealand, and it accounts very largely for the freedom from race prejudice there also. But in South Africa and in the Southern States of America "race" is the one issue in almost every sphere of life.

### Caste feeling and Race feeling Compared.

No one except those who have lived in its midst can realise how all-pervading this race problem is. I have sometimes heard it compared with "caste" in India and I myself have often pointed out its similarly of origin and used it as an analogy. But "caste" in India is a factor that is a relic of the past: in many of its worst features it is dying out, and there is a hope that, with the advance of modern life, the inhuman social ostracism of caste will disappear. To give one example,—when I was in Malabar, a young Indian student, who was highly educated and refined, suddenly left me in the middle of a conversation as we were walking down the street; and when I asked the reason, I was told that the street was a Brahmin quarter,—the Brahmins would be defiled by his presence. This was exactly similar to the "locations", at Johannesburg, and no less to be condemned by every one, who loved humanity. But the difference lies here, that practically every educated man in India is thoroughly ashamed of such things as I have just mentioned and regards them as indefensible; while in South Africa, the race antipathy and exclusiveness seems on the increase and public sentiment is in their favour even among highly educated men and women. They have the awful aspects of some new disease, which has yet to run its course, and has all its virulence unabated.

### Indians and the Labour Party.

Since the race feeling is so extraordinarily strong among all classes of the community, it has never been possible in South Africa for Indians to rely upon the full sympathy of the Labour Party, though here and there a Labour Leader may have been told enough to espouse their cause. I have recently seen a very important piece of news, namely, that the Labour Unions in South Africa, in their struggle against the great union of capitalists, have invited the "coloured" labourers to join their ranks. How long this new and strange coalition will last, I do not know, and I can hardly say how much it actually amounts, to: but I do know this, that some of the very strongest race prejudice against the Indians that I ever encountered was from the European labouring classes. They declared to me,—"These Indians are taking the very bread out of our mouths and making us starve". Indeed, the phrase was such a stock-in-trade argument, that I used to expect its arrival. Personally, I feel certain that this coalition will not go far to heal the race question; I look upon it purely as a weapon of offence against the employer with a view to force up wages. To show how little fundamental sympathy exists between Labour and the Indian Cause, I met one of the labour leaders in Capetown, who appeared to me a true "international" —free from race prejudice and a man of high ideals,—but when I read through the report of the debate on the recent anti-Asiatic legislation, I found that he was against the Indian aspirations. It must also be remembered that the Labour members are tending to side more and more with the South African "Nationalists", and these (as we have already seen) are strongly "racial" in their policy.

### Mr. Gandhi and Labour Leaders.

When the great combined railway and miners' strike took place in South Africa, early in 1914, and the whole country was paralysed by its sudden onset, I had just reached Pretoria in company with Mr. Gandhi. We were very fortunate; for our train was the very last to get through; and after that, all trains were held up for nearly three weeks. Immediately, on his arrival at Pretoria, Mr Gandhi was sounded by the Labour Leaders, to find out whether he would enter into a coalition with them. But without a moment's hesitation he refused; and I felt that this refusal, of what would have been, in party politics in England, a supreme temptation, was a moral victory: it raised politics for the moment to a high religious level. I feel quite certain that, even if the times had been quite ordinary and not highly critical and exceptional, Mr. Gandhi could still have remained independent if a coalition offer had come. Because, when there is the basal belief in race superiority and when Indians are looked upon as inferiors, as they are by European labourers generally, there can be no coalition except on patronising terms.

### Portuguese and British East Africa.

I was not able to see anything personally of the actual condition of Indians further up the East Coast of Africa, either in Portuguese, or in British East Africa. But my friend and companion, Mr. W. W. Pearson, stayed in Portuguese East Africa, on his return journey and gave me his notes. There appears to be no room for doubt that the status of Indians is higher under Portuguese, than it is under British rule. There is also much more *camaraderie* and good fellowship. I have had long talks with Indians, who have come from British East Africa and it is fairly clear, from what they described, that things there are rapidly growing worse, not only with regard to legislation, about which I may have something to say later on, but also in the matter of personal treatment. Everyone I have met put down this change to the arrival of British settlers from South Africa. Since they came there in large numbers, the "racial" policy has been far more clearly in evidence.

### The World Forces.

It appears to be certain that civilised mankind is rapidly approaching the greatest of all modern issues,—an issue far more clearly defined than that of the late war. There is the force of financial imperialism on the one hand, greedy in exploitation, for whose purpose Asia and Africa are an easy prey, a source of wealth, a means to power, a step to world dominion. It would be dishonest to disguise the fact that a large number of Englishmen abroad have at heart this view of the world. In a boat, when coming over, I met an Englishman, who said to me,—"Why don't we own up? We're out to smash the Germans simply because they want our Empire, and we're not going to let them have it. We needn't bring in all this sanctimonious talk about other things. *That's* what we're really out for." There are an immense number of men, who would say just as he did, if they spoke out their minds. Now, if this view of financial and commercial imperialism prevails, with its accompanying commercial immorality, then one thing is certain,—the racial "superiority" which it engenders, backed by the latest weapons of force, will spread like fire. It will ravage all decent human social life like some plague or pestilence: it will reduce a whole province, in a few short years, to an unspeakably low moral level. I have seen this process with my own eyes. I am speaking of facts, not of theories.

But on the other hand—who can doubt it? There are other forces, seemingly weaker, because more inward and hidden out of sight, which are working all the while against the current of the racial and imperial pride—just as there are always inward healing forces in the human body working against the inflammations of disease. These are the very same forces which have already brought to an end the slave traffic and the opium traffic, and are to-day bringing to an end the drink traffic and the white slave traffic and other abominations on God's earth. These deep inner forces, at the heart of humanity, can never ultimately be crushed; for, in spite of lapses again and again into the passions of the tiger and the ape, the spirit of man is divine. I am speaking, again, of facts, not of theories.

*(To be Continued).*

## SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Our piquets in Lower Tochi were fired on, on the 15th. Tank Bazaar was raided on the nights of the 14th and 15th by some 60 Mahsuds, raiders getting away with some booty. A similar attempt made on following night was successfully repulsed, the tribesmen losing six killed and eleven wounded with no loss on our side. Other small raids have occurred in Derajat area. A large Mahsud lashkar, is reported to be collecting some miles northwest of Jandola. Gangs are still out southwest of Fort Sandeman. Gang of Sulieman Khel and Wazirs, which raided Drug on the 9th, was successfully bombed by an aeroplane on the 19th and is said to have suffered some 30 to 40 casualties. On the 15th, a small gang of Zhob tribesmen raided Duki south of Loralai. They were pursued by cavalry on the 16th and were subsequently bombed and dispersed by an aeroplane at Gwal Haiderzai.

## THE PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

have continued longer than it did and thereby added to the odium which the administration of that law has brought on the Government. In fact, Sir C. Sankaran Nair in adopting the wise attitude in the matter he did, acted as the true friend of the Government and not as a bitter and unreasonable opponent. On the other hand, the resignation of his high office when he found that his sound advice went unheeded, coupled with the statesmanlike dissenting Minutes of his in relation to impending political reforms, would ensure to him the entire confidence of the people of India as one well qualified from the people's point of view also to represent public interests in the prosecution which will be under his charge. A still more important circumstance in his favour is that his relation in this suggested capacity with the present Governor of the Punjab cannot but be cordial, considering that the latter until his recent promotion was the Secretary in the department of which Sir Sankaran Nair was the member in charge, the two pulling well together all the time.

The next suggestion I venture to make is in regard to Mr. Gandhi and it is that the order interdicting him from visiting the Punjab should be withdrawn and that Sir Sankaran Nair should be allowed to invite Mr. Gandhi to assist him in carrying on the prosecution. The most important among the reasons for this suggestion are the following. In simple justice to Mr. Gandhi and to his countrymen at large, he ought to have the opportunity of disproving before the Committee, the malicious imputation connecting the occurrences in the Punjab with the Satyagraha movement, which Mr. Gandhi originated. Unless Mr. Gandhi is at liberty to go to the Punjab, those persons there, who are able to give evidence before the Committee cannot be expected to have the least faith in the fairness of the Government in authorising the enquiry by the Committee into their grievances and feel that they will be free from official persecution for daring to bear testimony against the lawless action of the authorities.

I should not fail to add that the disbelief in the minds of the entire country in the good faith of the Government caused by the utterly un-British procedure of refusing to prisoners under trial, charged with the most heinous offences, the unquestionable right of being defended by counsel of their own choosing is well nigh such as can never be removed. That refusal is taken to be accounted for by the knowledge of the Military authorities that to have permitted outspoken men like Mr. Eardley Norton to enter the Punjab at the time they were kept out of it would have led to disclosures as to the action of the authorities which would bring the greatest discredit upon them. The mischievous result of such a lamentable action on the part of the Military authority, with the connivance of the Government, may in a way come to be modified if the prohibition against Mr. Gandhi is withdrawn and he is allowed to be on the staff of the prosecuting agency and thereby put in a position to inspire confidence, to some extent, in the minds of the people who are supposed to have been instigated by him to resort to violence.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the question of the arrangements for the due prosecution of the Enquiry, to which I have drawn attention briefly above, will receive the immediate consideration of all our Delegates in England and they will take steps for the Secretary of State issuing the necessary instructions in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

S. SUBRAMANIAM.

Madras, August 12.

## SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

### HYDERABAD CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), August 18.

A public meeting of the Hyderabad citizens held on the 15th instant passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Act which by depriving the Indian community in the Transvaal of the rights of trading and holding immovable property will virtually mean its ruin and requesting the Indian Government and the Secretary of State to do their utmost to get the Act disallowed by His Majesty.

The meeting expressed deep sympathy with the Indians in South Africa in their struggle for the maintenance of their rights, congratulated them on their bold stand against the unjust Legislation, assured them help from the motherland and hoped their fight for the primary rights will be crowned with success.

# KALA DERAILMENT CASE.

## ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Kala Derailment Case. All the accused were convicted. Raja Ram Singh was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, Abul Malik and Ghulam Muhammad to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each, and Abdul Hamid to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE TUPPER MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that a movement has been set on foot in Kanara to erect a memorial to Mr. Tupper, its "popular" (?) Collector, the reason alleged being his work in connection with a few forest privileges, and the supply of rice to the district, both of which as a responsible District Officer he could not but have done. At a time when the whole of India is engaged in thinking of far serious things, such as the Reforms Bill, and the Punjab disturbances, it is interesting that the "Kanara leaders" have been busying themselves with the pleasant task of erecting a memorial to their benevolent bureaucrat, Mr. Tupper, indeed, deserves to be congratulated on his rare good fortune that he was posted in Kanara during these troublous years.

Needless to say, memorials are generally raised by people by way of expressing their deep feelings of indebtedness to men who have day and night devoted themselves entirely to promote the public welfare in every way, and who have thus endeared themselves to the people. This is the proper test of all memorials. But I think that, the prominent memorialists in Kanara never cared to apply this test to their "popular" Collector; for had they done so, the result would have been different.

If we just review his administration of about four years, we shall be sorry to find his record not altogether creditable from the popular point of view. If his work in connection with forest privileges and in the importation of rice from Bombay should to some extent be credited to him, his overzealous work in connection with the War Loan and the negligence shown in the annavaluation at the last harvest time must be debited to him.

Repeated complaints were addressed to this "popular Collector" to correct the annavaluation made by his subordinates, and to give the poor rayats relief in their distress, but what do you think, Sir, Mr. Tupper did? He practically turned a deaf ear, and refused to interfere. Is this deserving of a memorial? Was this absent from the minds of the memorialists?

Now to come to individual cases, your readers are already aware of the Lawrence-Gersappa incident. I have only to remind them of how Mr. Tupper refused to give relief to poor Mr. Gersappa as against Mr. Lawrence, his subordinate, who had assaulted Mr. Gersappa on the road. A sentence in his reply to Mr. Gersappa is characteristic. It purports that the Collector cannot be expected to protect the people when they are on the wrong side of the road. This is evidently a new doctrine of law propounded by Mr. Tupper for the defence of Mr. Lawrence.

Last but not least comes the drastic application of the Press Act. Only lately, he has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from the Keeper of the "Star of Kanara" Press, who is also the Editor of the "Kanara News," and has thus killed two birds with a single stone. The reasons he gives for the drastic order are its "unsatisfactory" tone and its having published a correspondence from Bombay, dealing with the Punjab disturbances and the Rowlatt Act. If the paper disappears owing to the inability of the keeper of the Press to comply with the order, Mr. Tupper's avowed object will be fulfilled for he is reported to have expressed himself as being against the importation of outside "agitation" in Kanara. Is this fact known to the memorialists.

I call upon the various Tupper Memorial Committees to ponder over all the facts enumerated above, and then settle upon a memorial if a memorial is deserved. Otherwise a memorial hastily voted by some enthusiasts who have their own selfish objects to service is no memorial worth being offered or accepted in the name of the people.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-MEMORIALIST.

Bombay, August 16.

## FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

D.—Quotes the following from a letter of the 13th. "Vaccination is infrequently the cause of death, syphilis, cancer, consumption, eczema, leprosy and other diseases", and asks medical men to publish their opinions on the matter.

B. SRINIVASA RAO—Writing on caste feelings between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin says that there should be "a national council of social organisation consisting of representative's of all sects in Hinduism including the so-called depressed classes and it is that body which should legislate social laws."

UMRIGAR—Remarks that the profuseness of uncalled—for annotations and catechisms produced by members of the I. E. S. and others gives students the temptation to be mentally slavish and discourages them from independent thought.

Mr. L. Stuart will resume his seat as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on the 21st instant, Mr. E. H. Ashworth making over charge as Second Additional Commissioner. The latter is going home on leave.

# AHMEDABAD SPEICAL TRIBUNAL.

## CASE OF LOOTING ARMS.

## PROSECUTION'S STORY

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

To-day Mr. Binning, counsel for the crown in opening the case in which six men stand charged with looting arms and weapons from three temples in Ahmedabad stated that on 11th April between 11 and 11-30 a.m., two places were burnt down at Bhadra in Ahmedabad. Troops did not arrive until 12-30 p.m. Accused No. 4 told the crowd that the soldiers were coming and they should hasten to the three temples and obtain weapons. He showed the three places from where arms could be obtained viz., No. 1 Swami Narayan's temple, No. 2 Goswamiji's temple and No. 3 Anandji Kalyanji. On the previous day the same accused No. 4 was seen addressing the armed police and the constables of Ahmedabad to desert. He was very much mixed up with the crimes. On the 12th he went to the hospital and told the wounded men that they would be prosecuted.

On the 11th a mob proceeding to the Pankore Maka came to the Swami Narayan's temple. Two complaints were filed by the two managers of the temples. The manager of the first temple had stated that for fear of the mob he had the big gate leading to the temple closed. When the crowd was near the gate he opened the window to see and the crowd rushed in. The crowd consisted of low class people. The manager of Swaminarayan temple identified accused No. 1 as one of the men from the crowd who rushed into the temple. The crowd demanded arms from the manager. On his refusal they began to smash chandeliers and the globes belonging to the temple. Then they rushed upstairs to the third storey where the Acharya Maharaja was sitting. They insulted and assaulted him. They broke open the place where the arms were kept and took away fifteen swords worth Rs. 5 each and ten guns worth Rs. 15 each. They then proceeded to Anandji Kalyanji's place which was guarded by four sepoys. The sepoys succeeded in dispersing the mob. From there the mob went to Goswami Maharaj's temple and there succeeded in stealing four swords and one gun. The Maharaj was out in the district. The accused No. 1 has made a confession and he was identified by the manager of the Swami Narayan's temple. He was also seen with a nacked sword. The case is proceeding.

## SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

### CHARGES FRAMED.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, August 18.

In Swaminarayan Temple Case, the first witness examined was one Mangaldas Nathubhoy, who referred to the theft of arms at Goswami Temple in Doshiwada. He however failed to identify any of the accused. He was cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, prosecutor, in respect of his statement made before the police with the permission of the court.

The next witness Nanji who deposed that he saw accused No. 2 with gun at Dhikwagate on the day of the riot.

Other eight witness spoke more or less about the accused Bhogilal Virchand as having incited people and shouted: "Gandhi Mahatmaki Jay."

The court framed charges against all the five accused under section 55, 121A, 148 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused No. 4 Bhogilal was further charged with waging war against the King under section 121. The court then rose for the day.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Loot Case will be taken up on 21st instant.

## A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to invite early attention of the P. W. and Police Departments to the following as the nuisance and danger to foot-passers have become constant:—

1. On the Kennedy sea face the footpath in-one-fourth (northern) part of the portion lying between the Churchgate Station and the Marine Lines is washed away for over a month and nothing has yet been done to repair or renew it.

2. The foot-path between the Churchgate Station and the central wicket gate is cut up by horsemen and their syces riding on it or leading horses thereon instead of on the ride itself due to collection of rain water. The usual breakers of law and rule are the Europeans, including military officers in uniform, and an Indian lady in English costume. The Ramoshis, when questioned, say these defaulters are off and on requested not to do so but without effect and defy them by offensive language. Rarely the defaulters are stray cases of H. E. the Governor's Body-guards.

3. One European rides on the foot-path on a green bicycle with one or two friends on foot almost usually, and a Parsee occasionally in black coat.

4. There are sign-boards distinctly mentioning that foot-paths should not be used to ride bikes and horses, etc.

I hope the nuisance and danger will be immediately stopped or the Police should prosecute the defaullters and set a lesson to all.—Yours, etc.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

# CONSTABLE IMAM'S MURDER CASE.

## TWO CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

## AFTER PRONOUNCEMENT OF DEATH SENTENCE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, August 18.

Accused Meghsing and Kaiji, who were convicted and sentenced to death by the First Tribunal in Constable Imam's Murder Case at the Flour Mill, have been to-day discharged and set at liberty.

## VADOD WIRE-CUTTING CASE.

### EVIDENCE OF A CULTIVATOR.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, August 15.

The Second Special Tribunal, reassembling this morning proceeded to hear the examination of another witness, Jeeva Jeebhai, in the Vadod wire-cutting case who deposed that he was a Dharala by caste and a cultivator of lands by occupation. He said he was present at the Paravadi meeting where he saw accused Nos. 1, 2, 6, 5 as leaders. They all said Mahatma Gandhi, who was arrested, would be released if they harassed Government by cutting telegraph wires and derailing trains. Dharalas and Girasias did not agree to this proposal and refused to cut wires, finally leaving the meeting. Only the Patidars remained in the meeting with a very few isolated exceptions of Dharalas who belonged to the Patidar party. There were among others at the meeting accused Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 20, Parbhu Shanker, Shiva Lakha, accused Nos. 15, 3, 14, 33, 9, 26, 18, Kala Revandas, accused Nos. 12, 7, 29, 17, 16 and 23.

The following are the names of Dharalas that were present there:—Moti Bahadur, Lallu Bavaji, Mangal Gaman, Jesa Garbad and witness. Shivalal Ujamshi, Ratilal Chhotalal, Magan Mallu, Dalsukh Jeewan were the Banias who were present at the meeting. He did not see any blacksmith there. Dada Mundas No. 6 Moti Shanker No. 1, Bhailal No. 2 and Kabhai No. 5 all pressed him to go with them for cutting the wire, and accordingly he went along with them.

HOW THE WIRES WERE CUT.

They went via Vanian Road to Goratalav, and approached the wire-posts there. A ladder was brought from Paravadi and fixing it to the posts, they mounted up. He saw Bhailal No. 2 on the ladder, and heard the cutting of wires by the sound the cuts produced. He saw there accused Nos. 5, 2, one Shiva Lakha 1, Parbhudas Shanker, No. 3, 14, 15, 33, 26, 18, 34, 17, 16, 25, 18. Mangal Narsi, accused No. 18 was breaking insulators. Kabhai said as Mahatma Gandhi was going that night from Bombay it would be not safe if they derailed the train. Hence the idea of derailment was given up. After cutting the wires they went to their respective homes or fields. Witness said he knew Talati Moti but was not sure of his being at Parabadi meeting. He and one Soma Bhatta had quarrelled some 10 years back, and he was bound by a security for good behaviour.

After a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Patel, another witness Motilal Chunilal, was taken up to prove that the topographical chart of the scene of offence prepared by him was correct. He verified the chart. The Court then rose for the day.

## A WATCHMAN'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

The second special tribunal reassembling this morning resumed taking the examination of witness Pancham Devidin, Government telegraph Sub-Inspector, now living at Wadhavan, who, deposed that in April last he worked in sections Baroda to Anand and Anand to Dohad. On the 13th morning he received information about the wires being cut near Navli station which caused him to proceed to that station. He said that 9 out of 12 wires in all were cut; 2 on the topmost bracket and one on the 3rd bracket were entire. The next witness Wagabaji, a Dharala watchman of Vadad, was put in as witness for the prosecution who deposed that there were 11 watchmen in Vadad. He went to the Paravadi meeting where he saw accused Nos. 7 and 15, lecturing by turns, and saying that the people of Vadad were all cowards and should oppose Government by force of arms. Thence he went to the Naka wherefrom he always kept watch over the village. At about 8 p.m. accused Nos. 7, 10, 14 and Savar Babar went to his Naka to call him by saying that he was wanted at the big tank by Moti, accused No. 1, Dadabhai, accused No. 6 and others for cutting wires. After going to the scene of offence he was made to stand at the post opposite the post where wires were intended to be cut. He saw accused Nos. 3, 15, 18 going to the railway line to watch if any policeman turned up that way. From his place he saw that accused Nos. 1, 10, 12, 36, were placing a ladder against the post and Aju Tulsi and Savar Babar mounting up the ladder to cut the wides. He saw at the place of ocence accused Nos. 1, 18, 25, 5, 4, 10, 7, 15, 23, 18, 34, 11, 28, 9, 3, 12, 13, 14, 32, 16, 21, 24, 20 and others whose names he did not remember. Among the Dharalas Jesa Garbad, Mangal Bapu, Jora Bhaiji, Dhula Nana, Shanker Raiji, Soma Jesing, and Mahiji, Ravania were present. No. 7 had a hammer an' a chisel. Bhula Mathur (10) had a ladder. His remuneration for doing a watchman's work was 8 annas per house and 7 seers grain per wigha.

The next witness Soma Jesing corroborated the story in the main facts. His cross-examination was not over when the court rose for the day.

On Wednesday judgment in the Nadiad derailment case will be delivred.

## BHAVNAGAR SUBJECTS IN CONFERENCE.

### JOINT ADMINISTRATION ADVOCATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Aug. 16.

A crowded meeting of the subjects of the Bhavnagar State was held at the Yashonath temple in Bhavnagar on August 6 with a view to representing to Government their considered view concerning the administration of the State during the minority of his Highness the Maharajah Raol Shree Krishnakumarsinhji. The Nugger Sheth, Mr. Prabhudas Bhagwandas presided over the deliberations of the meeting which was attended by the Hindu, Moslem and Parsi citizens of Bhavnagar and by the delegates from the several Mahals of the Bhavnagar State.

In the course of his opening remarks the chairman read out the letter of the Dewan advising the citizens to discuss the opposing views in a peaceful straightforward and business-like manner. He then proceeded to speak upon the momentous issues the meeting was called upon to decide, adding that the decision at which they would arrive after mature deliberation would be written in letters of gold in the annals of the Bhavnagar State. He pointed out that their most sincere thanks were due to all those who were working in the best interests of Bhavnagar with perfect self-effacement and, paying a high tribute to the spirit of justice and fair play which animated the Bombay Government and the Government of India, he expressed the confident hope that consideration would be given to the united voice of the Bhavnagar subjects and officers endowed with broad sympathies and liberal views like Sir Prabhashankar Pattani would be selected to guide their destinies.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of the presidential remarks, Sheth Edulji Shapurji Umrigar moved the following three resolutions which were unanimously carried:—

"I. This meeting of the subjects of the Bhavnagar State humbly requests the British Government to appoint two officers to administer the State conjointly during the minority of his Highness the Maharajah Raol Shree Krishnakumarsinhji. Of these, one must be an Indian who is intimately acquainted with the administrative traditions and with the popular sentiment and enjoys the confidence of the British Government. Another associated with him may be either an Indian or a European whom the British Government choose to appoint.

"II. This meeting of the subjects of the Bhavnagar State humbly requests the British Government to introduce the council form of administration during the minority of his Highness the Maharajah Raol Shree Krishnakumarsinhji. The Council should consist of five members including the chairman, three members of whom should be *en rapport* with the popular thought and sentiment and the remaining two may be any nominated by the British Government.

"III. This meeting of the subjects of the Bhavanagar State would prefer the council form of administration during the minority of his Highness the Maharajh Roal Shree Krishnakumarsinhji. If their preference does not commend itself to the British Government, the meeting prays that the British Government should appoint joint administrators."

DR. VORA'S PLEA.

Speaking in support of the last resolution Mr. Kunverji Anandji stated how their proceedings were thoroughly constitutional, inasmuch as they merely represented to the British Government their cherished sentiments in order that happiness and tranquillity which the subjects of the Bhavnagar State had all along enjoyed in the past might continue to grow in the long period of administration before them.

Dr. Ghanshyamlal Ratilal Vora who spoke on the same resolution pertinently remarked that their demands did not imply any lack of confidence in the British administration. Far from it. It was because of the well founded confidence in the British love of justice and fair play that they put forward their demands for sympathetic consideration. Referring to the implications of a letter in the "Praja Mitra" a week ago, Dr. Vora said that the population of the Bhavnagar State was loyal to the core and would remain loyal for all time. The writer of the letter signing himself "Praja-Jan" had done a grievous wrong and offered an insult to the subjects of the Bhavnagar State, who never for a moment believed as though the appointment of a British Administrator spelt injustice to them. In the multitude of counsels there is wisdom and they formulated their demands for the council form of administration or else joint administration in the belief that the telic prevision was easier of attainment with the comparing of notes with one or more comrades in administration than when the single administrator had to discharge the arduous duties alone. The reason why they prayed for the appointment of an Indian associate administrator who was *au courant* with the traditions of the Bhavnagar State affairs was naturally better qualified to understand and appreciate the feelings and needs of the citizens than a British administrator. Nor did they desire to exclude the European element, for their demands for the council form of administration or, failing that, for joint administration, did admit of the European element, the general drift being the admission of one or more Indians as a *conditio sine qua non* of administration during the minority of his Highness the Maharajah Saheb.

## BANDRA PLEADER ROBBED.

Gustui Pedroo, of Kolliwada, Bandra, an old jail bird, having eight previous convictions was recently committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, his last alleged escapade being the theft of a gold watch and gold chain, with charms, and gold studs belonging to Mr. Peter DeSouza District pleader. The articles are alleged to have been very dextrously picked through the bars of a window, from a waist coat, pocket hung on a peg in the bedroom.

The things were mortgaged with a marwaree, and with the proceeds the accused went on a picnic to Bassein where he was arrested by the Bandra police. When pounced upon by a constable the accused exclaimed, "yes, this month is Ashad; the month of Ashad has always been a very unlucky month for me."

# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

## PROFOSED SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

## FUTURE OF UNIVERSITY COMPANIES.

In the course of the report of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, for the year 1918-19, it is stated:—

Since 1913, when the Regulations for the Wilson Philological Lectureship were amended, the Syndicate have been able to organise these lectures on a basis which admits of variety and increased interest being introduced into the subjects selected. Marathi Language and Literature, Gujarati Language and Literature, the influence of the Saints of the Bhakti School in the formation and growth of Prakrit Literature, and the formation, growth and influence of the literature of the Ancient Iranians, have recently been the subjects on which competent scholars like Messrs. H. N. Apte, N. B. Divatia, Professor W. B. Patwardhan and the late Rev. Dr. James Hope Moulton, were invited to deliver a course of lectures. The value and popularity of these lectures were evidenced by the large number of persons who attended them. This year, the Syndicate have invited another accomplished scholar, the Rev. R. Zimmermann, S.J., to deliver a course of lectures on the "History of Vedic Literature" which, the Syndicate hope, will prove as useful and interesting as its predecessors.

The M.Sc. Examination of this University, to which only its own Bachelors of Science were eligible for admission, was thrown open to the Bachelors of Science of other Universities recognised by this University, provided that in the opinion of the Syndicate their B.Sc. Examination was equivalent to the corresponding Examination of this University.

In order to afford facilities to Bachelors of Science wishing to proceed to the B.A. Degree and to Bachelors of Agriculture wishing to proceed to the B.Sc. Degree, certain concessions regarding the keeping of terms and exemption from the subjects in which they have been already examined have been sanctioned by the Senate.

As it was felt that for the proper study of Pali some knowledge of Sanskrit was essential, the Senate resolved, with the approval of Government, that Pali be omitted from the list of additional Languages at the School-Leaving Examination.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The Syndicate are pleased to report that the long pending question of the recognition of the Simla School-Leaving Examination as qualifying for admission to the Arts Colleges of this University was settled by that Examination being accepted under certain conditions as equivalent to the School-Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation.

For some time a demand has been made for holding Arts Examinations twice a year. After a very careful consideration of the subject in the light of the opinions of the Faculty of Arts and the Principals of Colleges the Senate decided that the Examination for the B.A. Pass Degree be held twice a year.

Some doubt having arisen as to the interpretation of Regulation 18 of the School-Leaving Examination Regulations, especially in regard to the standard of passing in one or more subjects when they do not form the group required for the purpose of Matriculation or for qualifying for Government Service, the Senate resolved that, to pass, the candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in each subject.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Senate are aware that the Syndicate have been for a long time endeavouring to materialise the project of the School of Economics and Sociology for research in these subjects and for training students in research methods. The applications for the chairs of Economics and Sociology received by the Syndicate in response to advertisements in this country and in England failed to disclose any person of such distinguished merit as the Syndicate felt the occupants of these chairs should possess. Both Lord Sydenham and Sir Alfred Hopkins, who had been requested to make enquiries in England about properly qualified persons and to suggest their names to the Syndicate, wrote that no man of conspicuous ability was available. At last the Syndicate approached Professor Patrick Geddes whose high qualifications as an investigator of social phenomena are widely acknowledged and obtained from him the terms on which he would be willing to preside over the Sociological Department of the School. These terms have been already submitted to the Senate and approved by them. The University is to be congratulated on having secured the services of a man of such eminence as Professor Patrick Geddes in the very valuable experiment it has initiated for the creation of a spirit of originality and research among its *alumni* and the Syndicate hope that under his capable and wise direction the School will within a few years acquire an outstanding position among the Institutions noted for the original investigations carried on therein.

The Syndicate have decided to send to England Mr. Chandulal N. Vakil, M.A., Assistant Professor of History and Economics in Wilson College, as a scholar to study methods of research in Economics. The Syndicate contemplate similarly to depute another qualified graduate to England to study research methods in Sociology after he has worked under the Professor of Sociology for a year.

UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

It has been decided by the Military authorities to establish two University Companies, one for students of the Bombay Colleges and one for students of the Poona Colleges. These Companies will, under the new arrangements, be a permanent feature of University life.

Several applications were received during the year from I. D. F students for the concessions to be granted to them under the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held on the 30th September last. There were 56 applications from such students who failed in the Examinations of 1918. Of these 41 were deemed deserving of the concession which meant re-examination of 37 in one subject and of 3 in two subjects and the condonation of failure in one case. On such re-examination, 32 were declared to have passed their respective Examinations. From among the candidates who failed this year, there were 32 applicants of whom 18 are permitted to submit to a re-examination in the subjects in which they have failed.

LEGACY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The University has consented to accept 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 86,000 in full satisfaction of their claim under the will of the late Mr. Bhimrao Ramrao Desai, of Belgaum. The amount is to be utilized in awarding scholarships, prizes, etc., to Brahmins for the encouragement of education in the Southern Maratha Country.

## THE LATE REV. N. V. TILAK.

### DR. MACKICHAN'S TRIBUTE.

On Saturday evening at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaon, a meeting was held to pass a resolution of condolence concerning the late Rev. N. V. Tilak, who passed away in May last, and to start a Tilak Memorial Fund in memory of his distinctive services to every part of Maharashtra.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Mackichan, who in the course of his address observed that Mr. Tilak was characterised by lofty spirituality and poetic power, both of which were closely connected. In his case, poetry was wedded to religion, his poetry helping his religion and his religion helping his poetry. Great and inexpressible as is the loss of his spiritual influence in the community. He said, they need not take any gloomy view, for the same Spirit of God who supplied N. V. Tilak to India can supply many another sainted leader. Every Church in history had lamented the loss of great ones, but others have risen in their places who have come forward inspired by the fine examples of those who have gone. One of the finest traits in Mr. Tilak was his deep loyalty to his own land and people, and his example ought to lead members of his community to become India's truest patriots, following those who can best interpret the finest spirit of India.

A resolution expressing deep grief at the loss of Rev. Tilak and appreciating his services as a poet and patriot was unanimously passed.

Another resolution to start a Tilak Memoral fund was also passed. A general committee and an executive committee were appointed for the purpose of collecting funds with Canon Joshi and Mr. M. K. Uzgari as secretaries and Mr. T. Buell as treasurer.

## TELEPHONE IRREGULARITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is there no way to make the Telephone Co. realise its responsibility? Is our Municipal Corporation absolutely helpless that it can't interfere? Never had there that it can't interfere? Never had there Telephone Co.

My machine is not working for the last 12 days. I have dozens of times informed No. 100—have written letters—even by registered post. To-day—in talking with a patient of mine I was told his phone has been out of order for over a week, and another one he knew of has been so for a fortnight. And the last subscriber has even sent a solicitor's notice to the Co.

It is a disgrace that the Bombay Telphone Co. cannot manage things better.

I wish all the subscribers who have got grievances against the Telephone Co. to send in their complaint to the Corporation, and see if that body can come to their aid.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

## IMPROVEMENT OF F. WARD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A notice appeared in the "Government Gazette", dated the 31st July, 1919, to the effect that the City Improvement Trust would acquire the private properties situate at Bhoiwadi, Sewree and Wadala. As is usually the case, the landlords will get comparatively very low prices for their old fashioned structures and after the same are creased, the site thus formed would be divided into decent plots to be hired only at exhorbitant rates and the rent charged by the new landlords would be beyond the means of ordinary men. In trying to solve the housing problem in the city intelligently, the authorities are indirectly ousting the poor landlords holding sanads of their possessions dating as far back as the Portuguese rule in Bombay.

Further, it is understood that the Municipal Commissioner proposes to represent to the City Improvement Trust, the whole of Parel village, as an area for which an Improvement Scheme ought to be framed. The poor people, specially old men and helpless widows, will be unable to build any new houses in the inadequate amount of compensation, that they would receive with the natural consequence that they would be reduced to pitiable condition, as their only source of income lay in their estates.

The schemes are termed the Street Improvement Scheme, and it is, therefore, proper that only those properties, which are required for widening the streets and improving the site, should be acquired. There are a number of vacant plots in the northern part of the city lying ready for use for a number of years, and it is mysterious, why they are not yet utilized for building new premises on up-to-date sanitary principles. The dearth of housing accommodation in the city of Bombay, has turned the attention of the public to the suburbs, and if these are also made dearer by the drastic actions of the authorities, the poor people will have then no place practically to live in decently even at a fair distance from the city.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Tank, August 13.

# Opinions of the Day.

**"An Eminently Just Demand."**

"The Gujerati":—What our countrymen in South Africa desire is a Royal Commission upon which both the Union and the Indian interests are represented. That is an eminently just demand and the Imperial Government will, we hope, realise, in time and also the Government of India, that the Indian people will under no circumstances tolerate such heartless confiscation of the primary rights of their countrymen in South Africa, as it is intended to carry out by the recent legislation. Following close on the heels of the cable from South Africa Mr. Gandhi has received one from the Indian Imperial Association in the Fiji Islands, deploring that the Fiji Government intended postponing the cancellation of the Indian indentures and praying for their immediate abolition. The Government of the Fiji Islands has, we suppose, some sense of self-respect and justice. We take it that it is enlightened enough to realise the importance of their own decision in spite of the pressure that may be brought upon them by the influential and selfish employers of indentured labour. They may not find it difficult to exercise their ingenuity and discover all kinds of subtle excuses in the consciousness of their security against immediate exposure of the whole truth. But it behoves the Government of India to awaken the Fiji Government to a full sense of their responsibility and press them to carry out their original decision.

**Benares Hindu University Affairs.**

"The Hindu Patriot."—The suggestion now made by the "Leader" that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should issue a detailed statement as early as practicable dealing with the charges made against the Hindu University and explaining the state of affairs—is the suggestion we made more than once in these columns. It was more in pain than in anger that people asked for explanations. A series of resignations, not to refer to other matters, following one another in close succession, were sufficiently important in themselves to shake lethargy out of them and naturally enough, they were pained to think that the hopes they centred in the University were ill placed. We are told that the Hon. Pandit's silence is due to a multiplicity of engagements. But we would point out, in no spirit of carping criticism, that the engagement to issue the statement on behalf of himself and the University ought to have been not the least important of his many engagements. We have the sincerest respect for the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for his Hindu culture, for his honesty of purpose. We know what the Hindu University owes to him and expects from him. But we are inclined to hold that the days of leaders who aspire to lead the people both in the political sphere and in the domain of education, are numbered. Let us have Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya either as a great political leader or as a great educational leader, a great Councillor of State or as a great Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University. To guide the affairs of a University, particularly a university which is only just born—ought to absorb a man's whole energy and undivided attention.

**Home Rule in Medicine.**

"New India."—The support of Ayurvedic institutions is a matter both of National expediency and, indeed, of necessity. Ayurveda is the National system of medicine, and although in certain branches it may be behind the Western system and may be at present defective in surgery, there can be no doubt whatever that it is a veritable science, superior to the Western system in its curative value in relation to certain diseases, and indubitably well-adapted to Indian bodies and to Indian constitutions. With adequate fostering the system of Ayurveda would not only be able to remove its defects but would soon bear the closest comparison with the much-vaunted, and certainly in some respects superior, Western science. That the Madras Government by no means reflects the views generally held by Governments in this country is clear from the fact that the Government of Bihar and Orissa in 1914 laid stress on the importance of including in the curriculum of Government Sanskrit Colleges the study of Ayurvedic medicine.

**A Disappointing Reply.**

"The Bengalee."—The reply which Lord Sinha gave in the House of Lords to the interpellation of Lord Russel on the sentences passed in connection with the recent state of affairs in the Punjab has disappointed public expectations in India and caused great surprise to the public. Really we rubbed our eyes to see if Lord Sinha, to whom the convicted Punjab leaders are not unknown and at least three among whom are members of the English Bar, could, with cool indifference give a reply so colourless and even open in its phraseology in certain places to strong exception. We wait, however, for the full text of the reply before going fully into it. Stress was laid on the commutation of the sentences originally inflicted on Lala Harkishen Lal and others. We are, of course, deeply grateful to Sir Edward Maclagan for having commuted the sentences. But the matter that has the greatest concern for us is whether the conviction of the leading men of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwalla was consistent with the requirements of justice.

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# MEMORANDUM ON REFORMS.

## SUBMITTED BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT,

## ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL H. R. LEAGUE.

**[The following are extracts from the Memorandum submitted to the Joint Committee appointed to report to Parliament on the Government of India Bill, 1919, on behalf of the National Home Rule League.]**

The National Home Rule League welcomes the announcement of August 20, 1917, declaring that the policy of his Majesty's Government is the realisation of Responsible Government in India, and it accepts the principle that the advance must be by stages. But while conceding that the advance should be greater in the Provincial Governments than in the Government of India, and that the present scheme is transitional, it submits that the maintenance of the "machinery of autocracy" in the Centre (Montagu-Chelmsford Report, para, 289) for the declared purpose of passing "permanent measures, to which the majority of members in the Legislative Assembly may be unwilling to assent," and "to perpetuate the official *bloc*" (para. 279), outside matters directly concerning the peace, tranquility and defence of the country, Foreign Affairs (excepting relations with the Colonies and Dominions), Army, Navy, and relations with Indian Princes, will cause deep disappointment in India and prejudice the success of the Reforms, and that the principle of responsibility should be introduced into the Government of India by the division of subjects into "reserved" and "transferred," as urged by the National Congresses of Bombay and Delhi, the Muslim League at Bombay, and the Moderate Conference at Bombay, all in 1918 (See *Letter from the Government of India, dated March 5*, 1919 and enclosures for the Congress and Conference of 1918, pp. 97, lines 1—7; pp. 140, III, 3(a), 4(a); and 142, 143. "Government of India," (a).) It is not desirable to perpetuate in the Indian Legislative Assembly "criticism unchecked by responsibility" (Moderate Conference) and to turn Indian energies away from the duty of good administration to continued public agitation. Moreover, serious friction is likely to arise between the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Executive Government, endangering the prospect of cordial co-operation. All this may be avoided by a wise concession to the unanimous desire of the Indian Nation to see the disappearance of autocracy in India, as in all other Nations in the civilised world. Its perpetuation in India alone places her among backward Nations, without even the protection which they will enjoy under a mandate from the League of Nations, and is regarded as showing a distrust of India's capacity and attachment to the British connection which she does no deserve after her sacrifices in men, food, clothing and money.

### PART I—DRAFT BILL.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 1 (1)—Rules made in India, as provided under 122a of the Principal Act will need the very careful attention of Parliament so that they may give all that the British Government intends. The Secretary of State for India stated (Hansard, Vol. 116. No. 73, col. 1304) that "the policy of the Rules" will be submitted to the Joint Committee, and we welcome the statement reiterated in col. 1356. But we venture to urge that the policy shall be so defined that no power given under the Act can be whittled down by the Rules.

(a) The transferred subjects as given in the Feetham Report are on the whole satisfactory as a beginning, so far as the Provinces are concerned, but we trust that 6, 7 and 8 (Irrigation, Land Revenue and Famine Relief) will be transferred on the application of Provinces at the end of five years under the proposal of the M.-C. Report (para. 260 or Appendix 1. 52), if Parliament should refuse to transfer them now.

Proviso—A subject once transferred should not be again reserved. The remedy for maladministration should be the dismissal of the Minister concerned.

Sec. 2 (2)—Principal Act 46 (3-). The power to revoke or suspend should be vested only in Parliament.

Sec. 3 (1)—The salaries of Ministers should be the same, whether high or low, as those of members of the Executive Council, so as to secure equality of status.

Sec. 4 (1)—A provision should be inserted from the M. C. Report (para 218, or Appendid 1, 26) that one Executive Councillor must be an Indian.

Sec. 5 (2)—We endorse the proposal of the Moderate Conference that the Governor should have no greater power over Ministers than over Executive Councillors, and that whatever power the Governor in Council has to interfere with decisions of Governor and Ministers on the ground of their possible effects on reserved subjects, corresponding power should be given to Governor and Ministers in regard to decisions of the Governor in Council affecting transferred subjects.

Sec. 6 (1)—We submit that the proposed Councils are too small; the number should be raised in the major Provinces to at least the 150 suggested in the Bombay and Delhi Congresses and the Bombay Muslim League. The United Kindom had in 1911 (the last census) 670 members, each representing 67,000 persons. Taking Madras as an example—it has nearly the same population—it would have 600 members in its Council. A Council of 250 would give only one representative to 168,000 of the population, and with this must go a lowering of the franchise, as suggested below under 6 (3) (b). We prefer the 4-5th elected and 1-5th nominated, as agreed to in the United Congress of 1916 and the League, and confirmed since by the Congresses and League to the less convenient figure adopted in the Southborough Report, Schedule 1.

(3) (b)—The Rules should provide that no person resident in India who, is a subject of a Dominion which puts disabilities on Indians, shall be eligible for election or nomination. In the Southborough report disqualifications, para. 7.

women are disqualified; we earnestly beg the Joint Committee to remove disqualification founded only on sex, now rejected by most civilised countries and alien from Indian traditions. The Congresses of 1918 passed resolutions against such disqualification, and many District Conferences have done the same. So far as we know, no Indian Conference has voted against woman suffrage. Mr. Hogg (Report, P. 4) pointed out that no strong opposition was shown in the evidence. It is true that the number of women voters would at first be small, but they would be women who are powerful lovers in the uplift of their sex. Women's agitations in India are markedly formidable, as was shown in the removal of indentured labour in Fiji, and in the release of Mrs. Annie Besant and her colleagues from internment in 1917, for they are more indifferent to consequences than men, and public feeling in India would not tolerate any physical violence against women. It will be unwise to invite the agitation which will certainly arise if votes are denied to them whereas the immediate effect of granting them the franchise will be a stimulus to girls' education and to the already powerful movement against child marriage. It is obviously absurd to grant the franchise to illiterate men labourers and to deny it to women University graduates.

We are not in favour of the extension of communal electorates advocated on pp 7 and 8 of the Southorough Report, for they perpetuate religious divisions in political life and check the growth of healthy National unity. The Muhammadan communal electorate must remain till Mahomedans themselves demand its abolition. But the Sikhs' interests are not separate from those of other Indians; the Europeans are already sufficiently represented in their separate electorates; Anglo-Indians are specially favoured by Government, and need no special representation to urge their interests, Christians also are a favoured community, and should unite politically with their fellow countrymen. The general Hindu communities elect Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Mussalmans as well as Hindus—a most desirable liberality.

#### FISCAL AUTONOMY.

As the Congresses and League have agreed: "It is essential for the welfare of the Indian people that the Indian Legislature shall have the same measure of fiscal autonomy which the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire possess. The Budget shall be under the control of the Legislature, subject to the contribution to the Government of India and the allocation of a fixed sum for the reserved subjects; and should fresh taxation be necessary it should be imposed by the Provincial Government as a whole for both transferred and reserved subjects."

On this matter all Indian Reformers are unaimous, and its concession is absolutely necessary to give lasting satisfaction to the Indian public.

9 (3).—The Congresses did not approve the institution of Grand Committees, but if they are instituted, they urge that not less than one half of their number should be elected by the Legislative Council.

### PART II

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Secs.* 14, 15.—We do not deny that during the period of transition the Government should have an instrument for passing what it considers to be necessary legislation. But the Council of State—which the Congresses would reject—is so constituted as to enable it to pass any measure certified by the Governor-General in Council as essential to . . . . . "good Government," a vague phrase, and held to include "sound financial administration."

As Home Rulers we feel that the solid block of an autocratic Central Government should not be placed on the road of advance to complete Responsible Governmeument, and regret that no indication is given in the Bill that that goal of British policy is ever to be realised. There is no "gradual development of self governing institutions" herein, as promised on August 20, 1917, nor even any suggestion of its beginning. We respectfully submit that unless a beginning of responsibility is made in the Centre, the announcement in the House of Commons will not be fulfilled.

Sec. 16 (2)—We submit it is desirable that the Legislative Assembly should consist of not less than 150 members, 80 per cent. of whom shall be elected.

Sec. 17 (2) As in the Provinces, after the words "as he thinks fit," insert "provided that the intervals between the session do not exceed four months."

Sec. 21 (1)—The provision that half the Executive Council should be Indians should be inserted. Only "to increase the Indian element" is there proposed, but no provision is made in the Bill.

### PART III

#### SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

As the Report on this matter is not published we refrain from comment, but see with pleasure Sec. 22, transferring the cost of the Department to moneys provided by Parliament.

### PART IV

#### THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

Sec. 25 (1)—We urge the establishment of simultaneous examinations, without precedent nominations.

We view with alarm any proposals to raise the salaries and pensions of the I. C. S., suggested in Civil Services Commission Report, and endorse the dissenting minute of Mr. Justice Rahim.

### PART V

#### STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Appendix I 52 of the M. C. Report already noted under Part I Sec. 1 (1) (a) should be inserted unless recorded previously, and a similar power should be given to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The Statutory Commission at the end of ten years should recommend such extensions of responsibility in the Central Government as should ensure complete Responsible Government at the end of another period of five years, and it is very desirable that a definite term should be inserted in the Statute so as to put an end to all agitation, and to direct all Indian efforts to the task of efficient Responsible Government. There would thus be three stages outlined in the Statute for the reaching of the goal, and Britain and India would go forward together as partners in the Greatest Commonwealth that the world has ever-known. Autocracy would be rooted out of its last citadel, and the ideals with which Britain, the Dominions and India entered on the War of 1914 would be realised.

## DHARAVI SCHEME AND TANNING INDUSTRY,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the debate in the Municipal Corporation, as reported in your valued paper, yesterday, re: Dharavi scheme, it is deplorable that the City Fathers have entirely ignored to put forward the claims of an important industry, I mean, the tanning industry, which is threatened to be displaced by that scheme. Not a word was said about it during the whole debate by any of the members; and whether this is due to ignorance or disregard, I do not know.

However, apart from the much-discussed question of pronteering by the improvement Trust, the Dharavi Scheme needs to be looked from several points of view and which the City Fathers, it is much to be regretted, have omitted to do. The area proposed to be acquired by the Trust, under the Scheme is a large one and contains about fifty tanneries where the tanning industry i scarried on far a hundred years. There are numerous other buildings connected with these tanneries, such as godowns of huge dimensions for the storage of various raw materials and dwelling houses or chawls for workmen to live in. The skilled labourers working in these tanneries are provided with dwelling places or chawls in the very compound or the tanneries "free of rent." Thus a tannery, with its godowns and chawls and dwelling houses occupies a very extensive area or plot of land. Becides, during the war, vast improvements and extensions had to be made and carried out in these tanneries owing to the demand from the Government for the increased output and supply of tanned hides for war purposes. Besides, these tanneries, there are huge godowns for the storage of raw materials, such as hides, skins, bark, etc., which are being imported daily from various parts of India for sale her,e and consumption for these tanneries.

Moreover, quite a large number of petty traders connected with this industry such as dyers of skins and hides, do carry on their business according to their means and which may be the only source of income to them. Then there are a number of foreign big firms of America, who occupy tanneries and large godowns, in which they dry-salt the skins and store them for export. The population of Dharavi is mostly poor and a major portion of which is connected with this tanning industry, and dependent upon the same, not to speak of the poor, a petty land-owners.

Now let us look from the point of view of the Municipality. All the tanneries and godowns are licensed and fetch a large sum to the Municipality as license-fee. Besides, the Municipality is getting about a couple of lakhs of rupees by supplying Dharavi tanneries, etc., with water, as water-tax, not to speak of metre hire, amounting to thousands of rupees every year. Hence, it is the most lucrative and profit-fetching area to the Municipality, which is proposed to be acquired by the Improvement Trust.

Such is the important industry and such the population, which is proposed to be displaced by the scheme. When every other trade and industry is looking forward to advancement, development and progress. This important industry of tanning skins and hides should be visited, if not with utter destruction, but at least with dislocation, disp rsement and curtailment!

It is much to be regretted that there was none in the Corporation to put forward any constructive proposal during the debate on the Dharavi Scheme. It is suggested that the locality being unsanitary, the scheme required to be sanctioned without delay. It would have been proper, if the Municipality had carefully gone into the merit of the scheme, looking all points of view, instead of passing the scheme in hot haste. If the locality is insanitary, the remedy is not to dislocate the tanneries, but to impose upon them to carry out the drainage, etc., on the most modern sanitary principles. As one interested and concerned in the industry, I can say that the tanners would willingly carry out all the requirements proposed by the Municipality based on modern principles of sanitation to remove the insanitary condition of the locality.

That the Improvement Trust, after acquiring lands goes into profiteering, cannot be denied. Hence, if the Municipal Corporation insists on the Trust to acquire as much land as is required for the purpose of widening existing streets and for the construction of new ones, not only it would save the poor land-owners from being dishoused, but would save the important industry of tanning from the threatened dislocation and disorganisation, if not destruction.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

65, Esplanade Road,
August 16.

## "POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All those who believe in a high mission for England and India, united in the course of humanity at large, would fain believe that your correspondent Mr. Kemp was right and Mr. Andrews wrong. But how is that possible when hard facts are staring us in the face. It is quite possible to imagine that Mr. C. F. Andrews' son has been induced to take a far pessimistic aview of the present situation by his out and out Indian surroundings.

Here is an extract from a leader in the "Nation" of June 28. The writer says:—"The spectacle of the world to-day, with principles, serial contracts, mortality and manners, looking as disrupted, as hopeless, and as forbidding as the prospect of the Somme battle-ground after the retreat, is beyond comment. It is too wildly in contradiction with all that was in the minds of good people, when the recruiting offices were so full of boys, that many had to be turned away for any adequate expression."

How will Mr. Kemp get over this verdict of a robust liberal "at home"?Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETLUR.

Bombay, August 13.


# MONEY!

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## REDGUARD COMMANDER ON TRIAL

### ACCUSED DENIES CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BUDAPEST, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12.30 p.m. Aug. 18.

The preliminary examination of a former Locksmith, Jancsik, the commander of the Bolshevist Red Guard, began at the Police Headquarters yesterday. The prisoner bore traces of a severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians. The room was filled with a crowd of witnesses who testified, among other things, that three hundred persons were executed on the prisoner's orders at Oursapentele.

Janesik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevist Government.

The present Chief of Police, interviewed by Reuter said that many bodies of the victims of the Bolshevists had been fished out of the Danube including the body of a Professor of Medicine, Benz.

## RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I am neither an agitator nor one accustomed to fly to the columns of newspapers, I crave your pardon for the indulgence sought in requesting you to be good enough to publish these few lines in reply to Lala Brij Mohan Lall of Allahabad on the above subject. I am encouraged to seek your help as am told tht your paper is not only famous for upholding the cause of the oppressed but its spirit of impartiality and fair play as well.

The custom of providing separate accommodation to Europeans and East Indians has gone on since the foundation of the East Indian Railway in 1852. In time the G.I.P., B.N.R., N.W.R., and others also introduced the custom; some other railways like the O. R.R., E.B.R., B.B. & C.I.R., others though behind also followed the practice in time. The primary object of such a procedure was to offer the British soldier (whose lot was anything but enviable in the Tropics) some facility and comfort while travelling under exceptional conditions. Then came the question of the minority among the Europeans and Anglo-Indians—the poorer ones who usually travel Inter and 3rd classes. Now these form a class which in its ways, manners, food, drink etc., is diametrically opposite to the bulk of the railway passengers in India. Without entering into the details, I would say that it is for this reason that the Railway Companies have thought it expedient to separate them from the great majority of other travellers, or what is called "reserved separate compartments" for them.

Now on a full load train there are 10 bogies. Of these 2 aro 1st and 2nd class, 2 occupied as brakes and luggage vans, and the rest 6, are Inter and 3rd class carriages. I am thinking of a Broad guage train. If the full complement of a carriage is 120, then there should be about 720 passengers and about 40 or less in the higher classes. The companies usually provide 1 Inter and 1 3rd "reserved for Europeans etc." i.e., after providing for about 700 Indians they allot about 2 seats to the community mentioned. I would ask, does this division seem an ill-advised or very partial one? By such a division are the railways guilty of such gross injustice as to entitle any man to fly to the papers at any moment? Sir, am neither an European, nor an Anglo-Indian, nor even a Railway servant: but what I desire is that there should be a fair and impartial discussion, if there is to be any discussion at all. The same applies to the metre guage trains in proportion to their carrying capacities.

Again, it would be a mistake to consider that Europeans and soldiers find it all Elysium in their compartments. Leaving aside the present reduced service and the consequent "rush," is it not a matter of common sight (I speak from experience) to find in an Inter Compartment of the E.I.R., or G.I.P., 5 sleeping on the berths, 3 sitting at their feet, and two or 3 others (usually soldiers) lying on the floor or on boxes at the door of the bathroom? Just watch one Express train from Howrah (E.I.R.), if corroboration of this assertion is needed.

Lastly I have found the majority of the Europeans, Soldiers and Anglo-Indians so very kind and considerate—an experience gained during the Coronation rushes—and I refuse to believe that every European or Anglo-Indian is a bully. But, of course there are always unguaranteed elements among the community concerned especially where it is a question of the "Tommy." But for this it would be well if the attention of your correspondent is drawn to the letter of a "Bhatya Volunteer" appearing in your issue of July 3rd 1919, in which he strongly advises all Hindus (if not Indians) specially when accompanied by members of the fair sex to beware of the English soldier which, in other words, means the inadvisability of Indians trying to force their way into compartments labelled "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians".—Yours, etc.

"INDIAN PASSENGER."

Bhavnagar, August 13.

## POOR KANARA!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kanara is one of the most unfortunate districts of the Bombay Presidency. Its people are backward both in educational and political matters. Under these circumstances "The Kanara News" has been trying in its own fay to educate the minds of the people of Kanara in political and social matters. "The Kanara News" is an innocent fortnightly paper having only a circulation of 400 copies. The present Collector of Kanara, Mr. Tupper, served an order on Mr. K. K. Shenvi, the proprietor of the "Star of Kanara Press" calling upon him to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand).

Mr. Tupper is now so much the object of adoration that he is dubbed as the greatest Collector that Kanara has ever had. He has been considered to be the saviour of Kanara, and a memorial is being arranged for in his name; and it is this saviour that has dealt a blow to a popular news-organ, published once in a fortnight. No doubt the "Kanara News" has got some defects but even the greatest admirer of Mr. Tupper will surely think that it did not deserve such a tender treatment at his hands which means for a poor paper practically "ceasing to live."

I may only suggest one thing in this connection: The promoters of the Tupper Memorial should be busy in collecting subscription, and every body knows the method in which subscriptions are collected in that hapless district; they should pay the amount (Rs. 1,000) from the money collected for the memorial. I cannot think that the money can be better utilised than for saving a public organ.

Will the "Kanara Leader" which has by this short time of its existance evinced so much tendency towards lavishly praising the officials and title-holders endorse this view to save its brother organ?—Yours, etc.

"A KANARITE."

## Punjab Relief Fund.

The following contributions towards the above fund have been received by the Secretaries.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Anonymous | 5,000 |
| Bai Mithibai S. Batliwalla | 500 |
| Mr. Ismailbhoy A. Laljee and Mr. Nassarbhoy A. Laljee (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 101 |
| Messrs. Haji Cassum Jusab & Son | 500 |
| Mr. Hirchand V. Desai (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 201 |
| Mr. Y. I. A. Lalljee (through Mr. S. K. Drftary) | 101 |
| Mr. Rambakdas Lachhmandas (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 101 |
| Mr. Narandas Choonilal (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 101 |
| A child through D. V. (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 101 |
| Mr. C. M. Cursetji | 101 |
| A Sympathiser (thro Mr. Gulabchand D. Javeri) | 100 |
| Messrs. Unwalla Pirooshah & Papa | 100 |
| Mr. P. D. Desai | 51 |
| Anand Kumar | 51 |
| A Sympathiser (thro Mr. Gulabchand D. Javeri) | 51 |
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| Mr. Chhabilal V. Desai (thro Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 51 |
| Mr. Virjibhoy & Thackersey Tejoo (thro Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 51 |
| Mr. Chandulal J. Shah | 51 |
| A Sympathiser (through Mr. Guabchand D. Javeri) | 50 |
| Messrs. N. Bhuta & Co. | 25 |
| Mr. Makanji Jagjiwan (thro Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 25 |
| Mr. Fakirchand Kasturchand (through Mr. Gulabchand D. Javeri) | 15 |
| Viraf | 10 |
| Mr. N. M. Jobalia | 10 |
| Mr. V. K. Modi | 10 |
| Mr. Kalubhai Shavji Mehta | 10 |
| A Sympathiser (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 10 |
| Sympathy (through Dr. Bahadurji). | 5 |
| Mr. S. A. Manvi (through Dr. Bahadurji) | 5 |
| Mr. M. S. Bhoost (through Dr. Bahadurji) | 5 |
| Mr. S. T. Gailonde (through Mr. S. K. Daftary) | 5 |
| Mr. Mahomed Husain G. Paliwalla. | 5 |
| Mr. Jeyram Khimji | 5 |
| Mr. Virji Purshottam | 5 |
| Mr. Nandalal Nathubhai | 2 |
| Total | 7,965 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | 71,364 |
| Grand Total | 79,329 |

*1st instalment.

## PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give this a corner in your esteemed paper.

While all right minded persons welcome the opening of the Punjab Relief Fund to help the widows and orphans of the poor ignorant and illiterate masses who fell victims to the intrigues of a few wire-pullers behind the scenes, I think it is but meet and proper that a part of the same fund should be utilised to help the families of the innocent persons, Indians as well as Europeans, who were killed, burnt alive, or looted by these misled masses. In fact, they have a prior right to such help which should not be ignored; and if this Fund be not sufficient for both the purposes it is the duty of all concerned to open a separate fund for them which will show that they have equal sympathy for both kinds of innocent victims.—Yours, etc.

N. M. L.

Nagpur, Aug. 16.

# LORD SINHA ON JOINT COMMITTEE.

## MASTERLY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

## SIR J. MESTON'S ADMISSIONS.

Mrs. Besant writes to "New India.":—

On Monday, the 21st, the Joint Committee resumed its labours and Sir James Meston underwent further cross-examination. Lord Islington began with a brilliant series of questions directed to the tearing into pieces of the divided purse proposals, as will be seen in the "Times" report. He was followed by Lord Sinha, whose masterly cross-examination the "Times" finds it convenient to ignore, but which raised warm admiration in the Indians present. He showed that the salaries proposed for the five Provinces, outside the three Presidencies, practically ensured their going to the I.C.S., while the report recommended that they should be ordinarily filled by men from England; he pressed for an equal number of officials and non-officials in Executive Councils, and gained Sir James' admission that any departure from that would be very unacceptable to Indian opinion and would leave the Indian member in a permanent minority, and would be a whittling down of the Report. Would not the proposal to change the Southborough Report on the Franchise, generally accepted, mean the re-opening of undesirable controversies? Sir James thought it might. Sir James had further to admit that the Government of India had abandoned the Budget procedure of the Report giving the Legislative Council power over the Budget, but thought the procedure in the Bill was far wider than was intended in the Report. Finally, he accepted Lord Sinha's view that the Report gave the Council power to assent to or refuse resolutions on reserved as well as on transferred subjects, that the Government of India scheme proposed to reduce these and to leave the Councils as regards finance as they were now. In legislation also their powers would be less than now, because of the Grand Committees. There were many attempts to avoid this admission on Sir James' part, but Lord Sinha held firm and finally gained it. So the outcome of all the agitation and discussion is, if the Government of India has its way, to make the enlarged Councils more impotent than their predecessors! After much discussion it was finally agreed that a joint purse would be feasible if carried out reasonably by reasonable men. Sir James reminded one of nothing so much as a strong fish hooked by a skilful fisherman, and despite all rushing and plunging, being inevitably drawn to the bank. Lord Sinha further heckled Sir James on Standing Committees, the Council of State—might not a Grand Committee be better than a Council of State?—the exclusion of highly qualified Indian vakils if a legal member were bound to be a barrister, and the like, and so brought to an end what I have called a masterly cross-examination, and all this unreported in the "Times!"

### IN MR. MONTAGU'S HANDS.

The witness then fell into Mr. Montagu's hands, who adroitly, led him to admit that Heads of Provinces, including himself, and the Government of India also, had agreed to the diarchy, the joint purse, etc., and yet both departed from those views, and the Government of India later even went further away from the suggestions of Local Governments and non-officials alike. Sir James, with much wriggling, finally said that there were so many criticisms and they were so self-contradictory and mutually destructive that the Government of India had to start as if working on a clean sheet. Mr. Montagu still pressed, and Sir James admitted that Indian non-official opinion had become more favourable to the Report as time went on, and that, further, complaint was made that the Bill did too little to the Government of India itself. In fact, had not the Government still lessened what had been done? Sir James countered with a quotation from the Report that the authority of the Government of India was to remain indisputable, and they had tried to carry that out in their recommendations. "Touched", as the fencer would say. But might there not be some alteration, suggested Mr. Montagu, that might be conceived to be consistent with the quotation? "Nothing more generous than we suggested," snapped Sir James. "But the Local Governments wanted a unitary system instead of diarchy, and you gave them still more duality." Said Sir James: "Our scheme is infinitely more generous than theirs." Mr. Montagu looked dubious, and then asked persuasively whether the Government of India had not been moved by their own reconsideration rather than by outside criticism. This was admitted, and the Committee rose.

The Committee met on Tuesday, July 22nd, and sat morning and afternoon, and Mr. Montagu continued his examination. He elicited the fact that five Local Governments were for a unitary system of Government and two for diarchy, that none proposed the financial system proposed by the Central Government. The Central Government was in favour of diarchy as giving opportunity for substantial work; influence on reserved subjects would grow, but must not be changed at present to control; they wanted to keep the Executive Council as it was. Sir James gave a frank reason for the wish of the Central Government to control Secondary and University education: so many mistakes had been made that they wanted to correct them before handing the subject over. Most Indians fear that more mistakes would be made, and think that, in any case, those already made necessitate placing education under the control of those whose sons now suffer. On woman franchise, Sir James was hostile, but evidently knew little about it. On budget procedure, an important point was conceded, Sir James agreed that if it were decided in the Provinces that all Budget resolutions passed by the Legislature should be binding, unless those on reserved subjects were restored by the Government, the same procedure might be followed in the Central Government, even in the absence of reserved subjects, the Budget being debated and resolutions binding unless rejected by the Governor-General. It is clear that if the Joint Committee amended the Draft Bill in this respect a great step would have been gained towards the control of the purse.

### CROSS-EXAMINED BY LORD MIDLETON

Viscount Midleton was troubled with the difficulties surrounding the Governor as the power which could override the Legislature, and as the President of that body who should have the confidence of every member; but Sir James thought that the Governor was necessary in the transition stage, as probably the only man with Parliamentary experience. Sir Henry Craik objected to diarchy as a camouflage, as it gave the the semblance of popular Government but allowed the Governor to knock it over. The Duke of Northumberland would prefer slightly different constitutions for different Provinces, and to this Sir James raised no objection. Lord Sydenham concluded the examination by raising his usual points of the disapproval of the Civil Service, non-Brahmana opposition—he made the extraordinary statement that there was lack of money to send non-Brahmana deputations, ignoring the fact that non-Brahmanas include the wealthiest classes—the difficulties of the Governor, etc. He made little effect, as his exaggerations have placed him in the position of a burnt-out volcano.

# TANSA MAIN TRIPLICATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your widely read paper:—Hardly 5 years ago we were asked by the Bombay Municipal Water Department to vote through our worthy city fathers a sum of rupees one crore for the duplication of the Tansa Main. Assurances were given by the Department at the time that the duplication would enable them to give a 24 hours' water supply to the whole town, and more. We were told that the duplication would adequately supply the town even if it grow to double its size in population. The crore of rupees was paid and the duplication was duly completed. But what do we find to-day? Not a single day since the duplication of the Tansa Main has the town received 24 hours' continuous water supply. The intermittent supply from the duplicated main in no better than it was from the old single main. And a triplication scheme is sprung on the people. This is to cost them at least rupees one crore and thirty-three lacs. Every tenant through his landlord is to pay this amount with interest.

Your readers will notice that the Municipal Commissioner placed before the Water Committee a supplementary note by the Hydraulic Engineer on the necessity of starting works for providing additional water supply. In this note we are told that in 1911 the quantity of water daily used for trade and Municipal purposes was 8,200,000 gallons and to-day it is 16,000,000 gallons whereas only 11,700,000 gallons was deemed would be enough for 25 years to come. Then 25 gallons per day was allowed per head for domestic use while experience (it must be presumed of the past 5 years) has shown that at least 30 gallons is necessary. Now after these revelations what the public is anxious to know is this. What prevented the person responsible for the calculations of 1911 from collecting proper data for the estimate of the capacity of the second Tansa Main? Was one crore rupees of public money too trifling a sum to warrant his making careful observations extending over a series of years? Were all the water consuming traders consulted in any way as to their needs during the 25 years to come? What certainity is there that before the approach of 1930 we shall not be called upon to again shoulder the burden of another three crore of rupees to meet the cost of a scheme for quadrupling the Tansa Main? In fact, from our experience hitherto, we should naturally expect this. In any case, to say the least, the results of the duplication of the main do no credit to the Water Department. This could only be the result of the woeful inexperience or an unadulterated sense of irresponsibility on the part of the head of the department. It is indeed a great pity that such blundering on his part should have been allowed to pass wholly unnoticed by the members of the Water Committee. It is fortunate that the point struck Mr. Mody who has done a great service by drawing particular attention of the Corporation to the unprecedented procedure that the Committee was, probably unwittingly, led into adopting.

It is necessary to make one important matter clear. If the calculations of 1911 for the duplication of the main were based on carefully and correctly ascertained data the diameter of that main could have been made larger. The adoption of a little bigger size of the pipe would have greatly increased the quantity of water-flow and the extra amount in the cost due to the bigger pipe would have been relatively small, so that a few lacs extra in the cost of the duplication would have saved us at least one crore and thirty three lakhs to day. Some of your readers may remember that instead of cast iron pipes it was decided to use steel welded pipes in the duplicate main with the special object of allowing a larger diameter to be adopted. Now it is to be hoped that the Corporation will not commit itself to the triplication project before the completion of a thorough and independent enquiry into the causes of such a complete failure of the duplication project.—Yours etc.,

R. B. P.

# MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really very kind of you to have allowed suitable place in your highly esteemed journal of the 16th July for the publication of my second letter on Municipal Assessments. My letter closed with the remark that the Municipal Corporation had shown reluctance to evince interest in some matters of great importance such as loss of Municipal revenue, etc., all caused by the laxity shown in rating the mill-premises adequately.

This remark, however, will not suffice to convince the public fully of the fact, that it was not only in the matter of rating the mills, that laxity was shown by the retired Assessor, but his administration has been found to be far from being "conspicuously successful" and beneficial to the citizens. All the Commissioners, under whom Khan Bahadur Banaji had the good fortune to serve as the head of the Assessment Department and who were considered by the Corporation to have had efficiently supervised the important functions of that department, were themselves ignorant of the several defects and loopholes immensely prevalent in the general working of the department. Otherwise, the many blunders committed by the retired Assessor from time to time in the submission of assessment proposals and other important proposals affecting Municipal revenue, would not have escaped their due notice, at least while according sanctions to the numerous faulty proposals.

It must, however, be pointed out here that the Commissioners' inability in detecting the Assessor's mistakes was chiefly due to three reasons, namely, (1) that the officers who are selected by Government for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner of this Municipality, begin to study the Bombay Municipal Act, the Rating Law, the Assessment Manual, etc., after they are appointed as Municipal Commissioners and, before they could acquire as much sufficient knowledge as would render them fit for comprehensive supervision of the important (administrative functions of this department, they are removed from this Municipality and appointed to other posts. (2) Some of the Commissioners go on long leave within a short period of their appointment and those who are appointed to act for them generally prove as much beginners as their permanent incumbents when first appointed. (3) Some of the Commissioners have the plea that they can ill-afford to devote more time to the supervision of one department alone.

For instance, take the case of Mr. Cadell, who was Municipal Commissioner for nearly six years and who in his two letters to the Corporation said that for want of time he had neglected the Assessment Department. Did the Corporation dare tell Mr. Cadell that of the several important departments of this Municipality, the Assessment one was the only important department for a Commissioner to supervise more efficiently than the other departments, inasmuch as, the administrative functions of the other departments being more of a technical nature, the Commissioners were chiefly and generally guided by the respective heads of the departments, and that, therefore, the Corporation desired him not to neglect any more such an important revenue-yielding department? Did the Corporation care to ascertain thereafter as to how long the Assessment Department continued to be in a neglected state of supervision, and whether the same was the case with Mr. Cadell's successors?

In the first place, as I have already pointed out in my first letter, the Corporation is an impotent body to decide independently on the merits or demerits of the administrative functions of this department, and inasmuch as it has failed in its moral duty to institute an enquiry into several important items of loss of Municipal revenue, striking partiality, glaring instances of injustice as clearly pointed out and sufficiently proved in my memorandum, it is clear enough that the Corporation desires, perhaps, to foster its impotence still more—otherwise there was no justification for it to take no notice of the items embodied in the memorandum, especially when it was cognizant of the fact that Mr. Cadell had not supervised that department and hence there was every likelihood of the department falling into an unsatisfactory state, as explained and proved in my memorandum. I would, however, ask you whether the Corporators owning large properties in Bombay could have, on the understanding, that Mr. Cadell was not supervising this department, remained utterly silent, if, by virtue of negligence, their personal interests were likely to be affected in the same way as that of the other ratepayers. The answer I can expect of them will necessarily be in the negative, for the obvious reason, that their personal interests might microscopically affect by way of loss of Municipal revenue.

On a close scrutiny of Assessment records it will be found that most of the Corporators owning large properties in Bombay are seldom paying the Municipal dues within a reasonable time after the demand is issued and becomes due. The Act provides that property taxes are payable in advance on the first day of April and the first day of October of each official year. It also provides that bills for such taxes and other kinds of taxes are payable within 15 days from the date of presentation, and it further provides for notices of demand being served and distress-warrants executed and also for severance of water connections, each kind of action to be taken one after the other in succession on the expiry of the 15 days' period accruing from the date of presentation of the bills. The Assessment record, however, amply proves that the bills due by the Corporators in respect of their personal properties are not, in the first place, presented to them as immediately after their issue, as they are presented to them as immediately after their issue, as they are presented to other ratepayers who, if they fail to pay their bills within the prescribed time, or the time allowed to them by the Collecting Staff at their own risk and responsibility, render themselves liable to pay notice fee, warrant costs, etc., and the recovery is enforced by hook or crook as it were, inasmuch as some members of the Standing Committee, although they themselves are in arrears of the taxes, readily vote for a Commissioner's proposal to shut off water supply and thereby harass the innocent tenants for the default of the landlord. The same record will sufficiently prove that no kind of rigid action was ever contemplated to be taken against the Corporators, even though the amount of the bills due by them was a large one, and the official half years, to which the bills related, were being nearly closed. If one wants to satisfy his curiosity in this matter, I would only tell him from my personal experience that the Collecting Staff had special instructions to the effect that if any of the Corporators were in arrears of the tax, no notice of demand should be served by them unless they were expressly ordered by the Assessor. The above one was the special privilege of some of the Corporators owning properties in Bombay. The second privilege to which they were entitled, during the regime of Khan Bahadur Banaji, was the treatment in rating their properties in their personal occupation.

In these circumstances it is not uncharitable to conclude that these might have among the reasons that must have shut up their mouths when the model Corporation of this City proposed to record without proper inquiry my memorandum, even though it contained much valuable and authenticated information on points of great loss of revenue from the legitimate sources of income and of unequal treatment shown in rating the properties of the same description. Since they had enjoyed such and other privileges through the graciousness of Khan Bahadur Banaji, perhaps it seemed to them that it would be most unwise and sinful on their part to ask their president not to allow my memorandum to be recorded.

Let your readers please note that the arrangement of facts and figures as explained and abundantly proved in my memorandum was so systematic and convincing as would enable Mr. Banaji's friends in the Corporation, and even Dr. Javle there to find therefrom at a glance that there was something seriously wrong with the administrative functions of the Assessment Department, owing to laxity as well as lack of efficient supervision, and that to allow such a straightforward memorandum to be thoroughly enquired into by the Corporation would go a great way in affording a splendid opportunity to the Corporation to come to understand that what hitherto they had thought of Khan Bahadur Banaji's able administration of the Assessment Department, was all based on superficial information. When the Corporation proposed to reward one of their retiring officers with extra pension for so-called meritorious service, is it not the bounden duty of the Corporation to satisfy itself that the officer in question has actually rendered such service as to merit such extraordinary award? If as his friends among Corporators say that Khan Bahadur Banaji was exceptionally efficient as an officer, why was it that he put the Corporation to a loss of Rs.13,000 a year by his improperly assessing the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's land on one well-known occasion of revision? And yet the Corporation oblivious of this loss and other kinds of losses, proceeded within a short period of Mr. Banaji's appointment as Assessor to sanction at once the maximum pay to which he would have been entitled six years afterwards. This showed to what extent ignorance of the loose state of things prevails among the Corporators.—Yours, etc.

S. P. WAGLE.

August, 12.


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FREE BOOKLET


## THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

### INJUSTICE TO INDIA.

(Contributed.)

When the exchange value of the rupee was first raised from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. and again from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. we pointed out that such unsteady currency policy was exceedingly detrimental to India's prosperity. We also anticipated a further rise in the exchange rate and consequently urged the necessity of having a fixed rate. Not more than three months have passed since the raising of the exchange rate and again it is now raised to 1s. 10d. It is feared that, perhaps, it will still rise to 2s. a rupee.

Since the raising of the exchange rate from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. many things have happened. The currency Committee has begun its sitting in England to find a way out of the present currency difficulty. We protested against the restrictions of its terms of reference. The currency committee is not going to open up the question of a gold currency for India, in spite of the continued and persistent contention of Indian public opinion that unless India was placed on a solid gold basis, the exchange difficulties were bound to persist. It is not surprising that the Government decision raising the exchange rate to 1s. 10d. has been received with great alarm by the business community in this country. It has created a great ferment in the exchange market. Owing to this arbitrary step on the part of the Government, our foreign trade has practically become a matter of speculation. Insecurity reigns supreme in the exchange market and the effects of the change are also felt in our money market. The "cover system" which had been inaugurated during the war as a war measure has prejudicially affected India's interest for it had all the disadvantages of barter and has now no claim for its continuance. Unfortunately the public do not know the actual things happening in the Exchange Market. The uncertainty of the exchange rate and the difficulty of getting "covers" have proved a blessing to the foreign Exchange Banks which have made enormous profits at the cost of Indian exporters. A further rise in the exchange rate over 1s. 6d. was anticipated by certain shrewed merchants. What is the *raison ditre* of fixing the exchange rate?

**Need for fixity of Exchange.**

It is universally acknowledged that a fixity of the exchange rate is necessary for national prosperity and the expansion of trade. Security of payments and certainty of receiving stipulated sums are the underlying principles of deferred transactions and for the realisation of these conditions fixity of the exchange rate is essential. With this intention the Government fixed the exchange rate at 1s. 4d. when they adopted the Gold Exchange Standard; they pledged to maintain it under any circumstances. But under the strain of the war, that rate broke down miserably. It was raised to 1s. 6d. when the actual market rate was less than that. Thus the exporters were penalised but they were told that they would be sure about the exchange rate and hence they entered into deferred transactions. The Home Government had to pay a large sum on behalf of His Majesty's Government which bought large quantities of goods from India. But England was not prepared to pay India in gold. Owing to the scarcity of shipping, she could not pay India in manufactured goods and, therefore, she wanted to pay as much less as possible and hence the raising of the exchange value of the rupee. Undoubtedly the bullion price of silver was going higher, but there was no reason for our Government to buy silver with our gold. Britain could have well paid gold to India. When the market price of silver went up a little above 1s. 6d. the exchange rate was again increased to 1s. 8d. and when a few days back the market value again rose, the exchange rate is now raised to 1s. 10d. Each time we lost tremendously but our merchants found consolation in getting so called fixity of exchange and thus being able to deal in "long" transactions. One asks pertinently, why should our Government try to fix the exchange rate, when they are not able to maintain it even for four months? By trying to fix it they penalises our exporters by fixing it at a higher rate and when the time comes to maintain it they again raise it. Under no circumstances can such a policy be justified.

**"Mere palliatives."**

So long as India is not put on an automatic gold basis, all other remedies will prove mere palliatives. The restrictions on the import of gold and silver must be abolished at once. The recommendations of the Fowler Committee which were ignored for so many years inspite of India's persistent demand to fulfil them, must now be carried out. England must be prepared "to stop her insatiable greed for India's gold." The London money market must be ready to part with India's gold. India is not paid out of favour. The whole mentality of our currency discussion must be changed. In discussing the details, we have lost sight of the principles. The true point of view is obvious, namely that India is favourably situated to adopt a gold currency and therefore she is entitled a have it if she is prepared to pay for it. Foreign countries buy from us, and they pay us for our goods either in form of commodities or in form of previous metals. Ultimately exports pay for imports and vice versa, but after paying our "Home Charges" something is due to India. If the London bankers, merchants, financiers and bullionists are not willing to pay for our goods, we ask them plainly not to buy from us. We demand gold which is due to us. Normally we have always a favourable balance of acount. Is it not just, is it not natural, is it not honest, is it not politic, is it not reasonable is it not human to demand due payments for our goods? It is India's concern to demand either gold or silver from those who buy from her.

Will any Englishman tolerate for a moment if a Japanese dictated the currency system of England? It is pointed out often that if India is allowed to adopt a gold currency, the Western Countries will starve without gold. It is interesting to read the following remarks of Noreton Fremen: "If we pay her trade balances in gold, we shall lose about one hundred million sovereigns next year after the peace, and in ten years India after financial convulsions here will have landed us in silver mono-metallism." This remark speaks for itself. But let us remind those persons who hold such views, that their fear is baseless, and even if there is some truth in it, it is their misfortune and not India's fault. In 1892, at the International Monetary Conference when Sir David Barbour and other representatives of the Government of India advocated the adoption of an international bimetallism the whole scheme was rejected and India was penalised subsequently. But now the world is greatly changed owing to the war, and India has become conscious of her national existence. It is doubtful whether India will go on with a token silver currency, when the whole civilised world is on solid gold basis, in order to allow enough gold for the Western Countries. When we talk of Internationalism, it is but just to demand from the apostles of justice, justice in our currency matter.

**The only cure-a bona fide gold currency.**

We have sufficiently put with currency experiments, makeshifts, and manipulations of the so called "scientific" Gold Exchange Standard. The only cure and a permanent cure is to give India a *bona fide* gold currency.

The time has come when the whole of India should raise a strong protest against the present currency system—a series of makeshifts. The public opinion must be educated on this currency system which has deprived us of crores of rupees owing to the exchange difficulties. It is a matter of deep regret that in hot controversy over the Reform Proposals, we have ignored this important question of our currency. We must authorise our Congress deputations to insist on this question as well. It is high time to demand what is due to us. It is a curious commentary on human nature that a country which uses gold currency and piles up gigantic reserves of gold bullion, should ask its dependency to use a token silver currency, though the dependency is favourably situated to adopt a gold currency. British statemanship and sense of justice should see that this grievance of India is at once removed. India demands and legitimately demands gold currency. We earnestly ask the Government not to embark upon any new makeshift, but to give India a *bona fide* gold currency and thus strengthen the financial positon of India and the Empire. All other remedies except a gold currency will prove futile. The whole solution is very easy, if only London is prepared to give India what is due to her.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The calling of the cases at Small Causes Court, at Bombay, is indeed mysterious. On looking at the case-board, a case would be seen the first and one would thing that it will be called at once and hence the parties hurry to be prepared for it and also ask the pleader to be present. But when the Court work begins, to their surprise they find that some other case appearing below their case has been called. They then think that only that case would be disposed of and their case appearing first on the board would be called thereafter, and again they are mistaken. Thus it is often the case that such cases appearing first on the board, are not even called at all and are either postponed for want of time, or are called after a number of other cases and disposed of. The Registrar arranges the board according to the oldness of the case; hence the case appearing first on the board is an old one, and it should be called first, but it is not the practice. The pleaders have to attend other cases also upstairs or downstairs and the parties have to keep a look-out to know where to find the pleader and one can imagine how difficult it is to do so, as they have to now and then to go up and down the staircase to ascertain about their pleader. Cannot this disorder be set right, and the cases called in order as in High Court? If there is any difficulty therein, the board should be so arranged as to facilitate work for all.

The cases should be called in order according as placed on board, which will save much anxiety, inconvenience and trouble to all parties and pleaders concerned.

I hope, the authorities will pay attention to this, and they will make some such arrangements in the matter, which will enable the Registrar to prepare the board in such a way that the Court clerk can call the cases in order.—Yours, etc.,

RAMJI BHARMAL.

Bombay, August 12.

## TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last evening, the inconveniences caused to hundreds of passengers travelling by the 18-35 Down-Virar (which left Colaba very late), were very great. As it was that the train was running late, the passengers had already lost about three quarters of an hour of their precious time. To add to this, the Station Master at Mahim, gave a through signal and the train passed the station without halting as usual and halted near the Bandra down distant signal, where the poor passengers, unexpected in number alighted from the train and had to proceed on foot to their homes.

It may be, that the Station Master at Mahim gave the through signal through oversight, but what about the guard and the driver of the train, who ought to have known that the train they were in charge of, was Virar Local, halting at Mahim. They were, I think dreaming more than the Station Master and so they did not make any effort to halt the train at Mahim.

I, through your esteemed columns, call upon the proper authorities, to see that their staff especially in charge of trains should be a little more active in their duty, which very much concerns public interests. Yours, etc.,

C. FONSECA.

Bhayndar, August 14.

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## WANTED RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Thursday and Friday next, the 21st and 22nd August, 1919, a solemn conclave of railway servants as delegates, will meet at Victoria Buildings, Bombay, for their annual general meeting of the A. S. R. S., to discuss matters pertaining to the different railways in India.

I would suggest, through the medium of your valuable paper, that this year, their minds be occupied in finding some solution, from the present state of affairs of the A. S. R. S., to something, more in harmony with the labour movement, in other countries, for the welfare of the working man, I do not for one moment mean to suggest that the A. S. R. S. is useless—but nearly so—its good point is legal defence, it is not powerful enough, especially with the present Secretary at its head to make itself felt in demanding better conditions for the subordinate staff. The long hours and small pay still continue.

If the present General Secretary has'nt enough "Vim" in him there is only one alternative, viz., to get someone whose ambition is the up-lifting of the working man, the right to live, "not to exist." The old cry of "Its no use in India", with all its castes and creeds, will not bear weight, and I suggest that when the delegates assemble an endeavour be made to have the A. S. R. S. affiliated to the "Union of Railwaymen in England". What a beautiful sound the name "Union" would have in India, every caste and creed, high or low would join, and the cost, from a few annas to two or three rupees, according to salary would be acceptable to everyone. Will it work? Yes, with a live man at its head. Will there be unity? Yes! every man on joining would be compelled to accept the rules of the Union. Then only would the railwayman of India be able to fight and insist on their rights.

Get someone who, instead of writing letters to the heads of the railways concerned, will put his boots on, and demand a hearing for the men he represents.—Yours, etc.,

"EXCELSIOR."

August 14.

## VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people should raise their voice against the unequal treatment they receive at the hands of the Water Department, in the distribution of water in the city and which is connived at by the Corporation when the Tansa lake is said to have been overflowing and is supposed to contain water for three years' supply even in case there be sets of three consecutive years during which the yearly rainfall is below the average rainfall of the mean yearly rainfall over a number of years, according to calculations of the Hydraulic Engineer in his report in 1912 on the duplication of the Tansa mains. It is for the people to ask the Corporation why certain localities are favoured with a constant water supply as the residents of these favoured localities do not pay any extra taxes for the comforts they receive at the cost of the general taxpayers and why the water is not equally distributed to all the Wards without any distinction. It has been admitted by the Hydraulic Engineer in para 12 of his report that the inconvenience of curtailment (of water even at the most for 60 minutes then in 1912) is accentuated owing to the closing of wells on the supply from which so many depended. It would leave the people to imagine what must be the state of the people living in chawls at present with scanty water supply where one water tap is allowed for every fifteen rooms according to the rules of the Water Department. Is it possible for these voiceless people to manage their things within the short period of supply of water which lasts for few hours only after the day break? A (Fort) Ward, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Napean Sea Road and Warden Road get water for 24 hours day and night at sufficient pressure, even when the supply has been curtailed in the Indian quarters of the city. After the duplication of the Tansa main in December, 1915, city got a constant supply of water for nearly three months at sufficient pressure. It was gradually curtailed in other parts of the city except the favoured localities.

The Municipal Commissioner reported the Corporation on 2nd November, 1916, on my Resolution in the Corporation for the constant supply of water at full pressure to all parts of the City: "A constant supply as already stated is being given to all parts of the city, but the full pressure is restricted during the night and the hours of minimum demand by day in B C E and in a portion of D Wards." These Wards form the locality known as the Indian quarters. Why do the people in the Indian quarters not get adequate supply of water at sufficient pressure at present when there are no marked change in the conditions existing during 1916 when constant supply was given or in the beginning of 1918 when an intermittant supply for a considerable long period was given and why are they tantalized at the time of every project for new works, is a mystery. It is the Corporation's duty to appoint a special Committee to investigate the whole matter as they did at the time of the vagaries of the of the Malaria Department operation.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had said in 1916 in the Corporation during the discussion on my resolution re: constant supply of water: "There had been a continuous complaint about the inadequacy of the water supply. All the hopes given out with a flourish of trumpets on several occasions including those, when the Tansa works were built and the Tansa mains duplicated, had not been realised and even after the lapse of so many years and in spite of the heapy expenditure, they had incurred, they did not get a constant supply of water at full pressure."

Major Liston had said at the meeting of the Corporation in 15th January 1917: "So far Bombay is concerned, I think we should devote all our energies at least for the present to securing a constant water supply. Having secured a constant water supply we should endeavour to do away with cisterns and all other like receptacles for the storage of water. In these cisterns special malaria carrying mosquitoes breed which without doubt are a serious source of sickness in the city. The prevention of disease is more likely to be facilitated by these measures than by filtering or treating with chemicals, the existing supply."

The Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality in his note on the Hydraulic Engineer's report referred to above had written that so long as the intermittant system obtains there is the further danger of pollution by the admission of full air and gas into the mains by the reason of the pipes being alternately emptied and charged. The Health Officer had written in his note to the effect that the advantages of a constant instead of an intermittant supply are acknowledged by all authorities to be so many that it was unnecessary for him to repeat them there.

What did the Municipal authorities do to prevent the risk to which the people are subjected on account of the inadequate supply of water as pointed out above and who is to be held responsible for all this state of things? It is for this reason in order to create a public opinion on the question the Municipal Reform Association is going to hold a public meeting on next Wednesday when Mr. Joseph Baptista the President of the Association will preside.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association.

316, Princess Street,
Bombay, Aug. 15.

## LANDLORDS IN SANTA-CRUZ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Si,,—The state of affairs as regards the avarice and tyranny of landlords at Santa-Cruz, depicted by "A Tenant" in your columns, two days ago, is not in the least exaggerated; and I venture to encroach upon your valuable space, because being vouchsafed a comparatively generous landlord, I may be said to be in a better position to write on this subject than those who have suffered one way or the other at the hands of this peculiar species of the human (?) genius; and also because incidentally I desire to suggest certain remedies against their machinations.

It is no use disguising the fact that the rentals have got to go high, in certain respects comparatively higher than the prices of other commodities; and in fact in providing for a' standard increase the legislature has made an equitable concession to the demands of the landlords. But sir, the progression of the rentals here, in what is decidedly and predominantly a middle-class suburb is neither arithmetical nor even geometrical. It is simply abnormal. I particularly emphasise the word "abnormal", because, sir, I wish to point out that most of the residents—I may almost say 95 per cent. of them—are wage-earners whose income could not and had not been able to keep pace with the rise in prices. I shall not be ever-rating the ratio high, if I put it at an average at between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. In certain cases, it has gone beyond 100 per cent., and I personally know of one case in which it was attempted to be carried to 150 per cent. But, sir, that is not the worst feature of the rentals here; for buildings, newly built beat all records in the art of rent-squeezing. Your correspondent was not wrong when he wrote that rooms admeasuring exactly two-third class compartments fetch their blessed proprietors from fifteen to twenty rupees per month exclusive of the water and sometimes even the halalkhore charges. That is the most serious drawback in the rent act, and in leaving the rentals of newly-built buildings out of consideration, the Act has provided only a partial relief to the tenants. Indeed, sir, will you believe me when I say that one of the landlords, actually laughs at the impotence of the Act in controlling the rentals of newly-built premises and one another in fact went so far as to tell us that "their" houses were went to squeeze and if possible absorb "our" forefathers' property?

Apart again from the question of increase in rents, there are certain other hardships which the tenants here have to undergo. I shall illustrate them by a few examples. Certain landlords sometimes do not pay the water bills of the Municipalities in proper time and the result is that the tenants have to suffer when the connexion is cut off. Of course, it is understood that all that time they have never been remiss in exacting their dues from the tenants. At the time of the water famine of the last few months, no landlord has to my knowledge made any special arrangement for the supply of water to his tenants. The tenants were entitled at least to the refund of the water charges for these months. There were not wanting landlords who allowed only a couple of "baldis" of water per family, whether the family consisted of two or of twenty souls. Perhaps here they were following the income tax collector. Sanitation again is a problem of which many a landlord has chosen to be studiously ignorant. And dear Mr. Editor, I can take you to a place where I am sure you will not allow your horse even to be stabled.

Now, sir, I have not described this state of affairs for the mere amusement of your readers, nor certainly to throw dirt at the landlords. What I am anxious about, is to bring to view as best as I can the peculiar mentality of our landlords, and to urge the necessity of keeping them in proper check by some sort of permanent or quasi-permanent legislation. And the sooner this is done the better. In that connexion, I hope, it will be out of place, if I make the following suggestions:—

(1) Some sort of control ought to be established over rentals of newly-built buildings.

(2) Some sort of differential treatments should be accorded even as regards private lodgings, as between wage-earners and persons who are in a position to automatically accommodate their incomes to the times.

(3) Whether the tenants are wage-earners or not, rents of and below Rs. 50 should not be allowed to be increased at all. For those above Rs. 50, a gradation may be fixed as may be deemed equitable.

(4) Landlords should peremptorily be forced to accept rents computed according to the Christian Calender months; and in no case should they be allowed to demand rents in advance.

(5) In all decrees "against the landlords", the legislation should provide, that the costs should almost always, (preferably invariably), paid by them; as otherwise, the contingency of incurring legal expenses scares away many an otherwise bold tenant.

(6) Exemplary punishment should be provided against harassing tenants with cutting off water supply, spoiling sanitation, or otherwise wilfully harassing tenants.

It may appear to some that a very considerable inroad is here proposed to be made on the proprietory rights of the landlords. But I shall make bold to say that no honest and reasonably minded landlord will find anything here that restricts his rights to deal as he likes with his property. Nor do I think will he suffer any material loss. But on the other hand look at the position of the tenants in the absence of any such legislation. Well, sir, you will not have to stretch your imigination much. We can picture all sorts of scenes. Tenants being ejected more often forcibly than not; otherwise fleeced harassed and insulted in all sorts of ways. And all this simply because under the peculiar circumstances of the times—for which they are the least responsible—the state even in these days of universal nationalization neglects to take the action that it is its duty to take.

With apologies for the length of the letter,
Yours, etc.,

H. B. DIVANJI.

Santa Cruz, August 15.

## "THE STANDING DISGRACE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The vivid picture of the roads and lighting of the City drawn by C. J. C., in an article appearing under the above heading, is not in the slightest degree exaggerated, but is a correct statement of facts. Such a state of things in a City that occupies a propinent position from the point of industry, education and public life, is a sad reflection on those responsible for their maintenance. It is indeed very amazing that the roads and lighting in quarters that pay heavy assessment, should be in a wretched condition. Look at Queen's Road and look at Girgamm Road. What an invidious distinction! The state of the road speaks for itself, but the construction of the footpath for the latter was started some two months back, and yet it is in an incomplete condition. The completed portion is far from satisfactory. Is it because the citizens do not bring home to the municipal authorities from time to time their failings that they neglect their interests. Do they wish to be goaded in the way the cart drivers make their bullocks go at the point of a nail fixed in a cane? Though the municipal authorities have done much to improve the appearance of the City, and I differ here from your correspondent, the heart of the City, is in a miserable condition and is therefore susceptible to any kind of disease and it is not wonder that they cannot successfully combat when epidemics break out.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.


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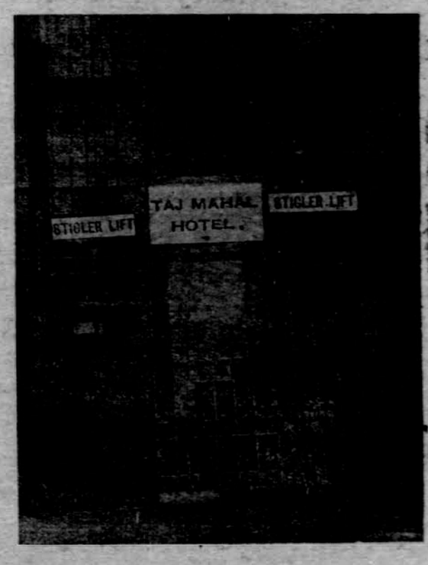


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